The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

No. 11,116 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 14, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
L. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector....	15th July
M. Malwa	2959	500	A. C. Loggin......	22nd „
L. Ravenna......	3372	700	E. Stewart.......	29th „
— Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson.	5th Aug.
L. Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	12th „
M. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	19th „
L. Sutlej	4194	750	A. H. Johnson ...	26th „
— Lombardy	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	2nd Sept
L. Peshawur	3900	600	E. J. Baker........	9th „
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell....	16th „
				FRIDAY.
L. Ballaarat......	4752	750	P. S. Tomlin	26th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta. Those marked M proceed direct to London via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London [illegible]. A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1884
THAMES	4101	750	W. D. Anderson..	25th July.
ROHILLA........	3500	700	W. Barratt	8th Aug.
NEPAUL	3534	600	H. Wyatt	22nd Aug.
Ancona	3128	600	R. G. Murray	5th Sept.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 28, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, May 29, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5000	750	1st Aug.
CHINA	5000	850	1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer COLOMBO 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th July. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail).......... 1st class £ 7 [illegible]
Via Dieppe ...., 1st class „ [illegible]

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage tickets.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3,400	480	W. S. Young.	21st July.
s.s. HISPANIA.....	3,396	500	Boyle..........	9th Aug.
s.s. NUBIA	3,553	480	T. G. Knox..	23rd „
s.s. PERSIA.........	4,500	600	R. Hutchison	4th Sept.
s.s. VICTORIA.....	3,250	480	J. B. Murray	23rd „
s.s. BRITANNIA..	3,070	480	F. Blight......	10th Oct.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th June, 1884.

TRAVELLING TICKETS FOR THE CONTINENT.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED for travelling by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, including FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY, THE RHINE, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, &c., &c., and to all parts of THE GLOBE, available by ALL TRAINS and ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

No commission charged for securing berths in steamers, sleeping-cars, coupes, &c.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS can break the journey anywhere en route without extra cost, and are entitled to the free services of their interpreters in uniform at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Turin, Paris, &c.

INCLUSIVE QUOTATIONS for any route, given on application, and the actual tickets issued with or without Hotel Coupons.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for Single and Return Tickets to LONDON by all routes.

Pamphlet of Routes, sent free on application.

ADDRESS—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY, 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA, 10½, OLD COURT HOUSE-STREET.

PASSENGER SEASON 1884.

MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HAND-BOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS," and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.
Bombay, February 1, 1884.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

2 GOLD MEDALS AND 2 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES
AWARDED TO
JOHN DICKINSON & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS, LONDON & CALCUTTA

SECTION F. CLASS 68. The only Gold Medal awarded.

PRINTING PAPERS: Extra Superfine, Fine and Handmade, also the "Lion Brand" Printing Papers in Buff, Crimson and Black Label qualities, specially made for the Indian Market.

COLOURED PRINTINGS for Covers of Pamphlets, Prospectuses, &c.

SURFACE COLOURED, ENAMELLED and VARNISHED PAPERS.

LATE, LITHO, MAP and DRAWING PAPERS.

"MINIE" PAPER of special strength, equal to Handmade.

WRITINGPAPERS: Hand and Machine-made, Tub and Engine sized; Tinted Writings; also the "Lion Brand," Green Label Writing Foolscap for the Indian Market.

SECTION B. CLASS 11.

CARDS, CARDBOARDS and PASTEBOARDS.

COLOURED and ENAMELLED CARDS and BOARDS.

ENVELOPES of every description.

BLOTTINGS.

CUT WRITINGS and BOXED STATIONERY, including Visiting Cards in Sliding Boxes.

CALCUTTA OFFICE :—7, NEW CHINA BAZAR STREET.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 16th July, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 14th July, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Gwadur, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," [illegible] tons, on 14th July, 1884, [illegible]

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16 h July, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th June, 1884.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIDOLORICON

A CURE FOR HEAD-ACHE, NEURALGIA SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.—Cash Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

AIR-BEDS, CUSHIONS, and PILLOWS INDIA-RUBBER ICE and HOT-WATER BAGS, &c.

India-rubber Air-Beds with pillows.
„ „ Cushions, circular.
„ „ „ Four cornered.
„ „ „ „ French reeded.
„ „ Pillows.
„ Bags for applying Ice to the Head, &c.
„ Hot water Bottles for the application of Heat to the Stomach, Feet, etc.
„ Water Bed vulcanized, 6 feet by 3 feet.
„ Water and Air-Bed, Tubular, 6 feet by 2½ feet.
Water-proof Bed Sheeting.
Chapman's Bags for applying Ice to the spine.
Bellows for Beds, Cushions, and Pillows.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

TELESCOPES, in plain black leather casing, with brass cap and mounting.............Rs. 13-8, Rs. 27-0, Rs. 54-0, Rs. 78-0
TELESCOPES, in plain black leather casing with nickel cap and mounting...................Rs. 13-8, Rs. 16-0, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 27-0
TOURIST'S TELESCOPES, mounted in morocco, with caps and sling straps.......................Rs. 22-8, Rs. 54-0, Rs. 63-0
RECONNOITRING TELESCOPES, very powerful, mounted in strong bridle leather case, with caps and sling strap.....................Rs. 40-0, Rs. 63-0, Rs. 72-0
THE LORD BURY TELESCOPES, ...Rs. 63-0
THE MILITARY OFFICER'S TELESCOPES with lines drawn between the lenses to show the distance of an object the height of a man.......................Rs. 27-0
BINOCULARS, Field and Marine, in plain black leather, mounts and sling cases ....Rs. 30-0, Rs. 50-0, Rs. 58-0, Rs. 63-0
OPERA GLASSES, in Nickel and Leather mounts......Rs. 10-0, Rs. 13-8, Rs. 25-0, Rs. 32-0
FOLDING POCKET OPERAGLASSES, with spring action ....Rs. 25-0 and Rs. 27-0

LENSES.

BOTANICAL, with 3 powers in Vulcanite Pocket cases ....Rs. 2-8
BOTANICAL, with single power in Pocket cases..................................Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-4
WATCHMAKER'S in hornmounts..As. 14 & Re. 1-4
CODDINGTON'S, of high magnifying power, in Nickel case ....Rs. 4-8
LINEN PROVERS, in brass mounts, folding ....Rs. 2 and Rs. 5
HAND READING GLASSES, mounted in German Silver with Ebony Handle,.........Re. 1-12, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-4, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 5-8
SPECTACLES, IN GOLD AND BLUED STEEL FRAMES; SPRING FOLDERS, EYE-GLASSES, EYE-PRESERVERS; GOGGLES, AND RAILWAY SPECTACLES.

Catalogues and Price Lists on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LADIES' ELASTIC BELTS

IN a great variety of patterns and of every size.

BAYLEY'S LATEST PRIZE MEDAL BELT.
ALL SILK ELASTIC BELTS.
SILK ELASTIC AND WHALEBONE.
SILK ELASTIC LACING.
BELTS OF JEAN, COTTON, ELASTIC AND OTHER MATERIALS.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS,
Per packet of 1 doz., Re. 1-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

	Qts. Rs.	Qts. A.	Pts. Rs.	Pts. A.
CLARET—				
Household*	10	0	5	8
St. Julien Medoc. (J. J. B.)	15	0	8	8
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30	0	......	
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)...........	50	0	......	
BURGUNDY—				
Chambertin (J. J. B.)	30	0	16	0
HOCK (Finest Still)—				
Hockheimer, Specially selected......	23	0	12	8
SPARKLING HOCK—				
Choicest Brand..................................	38	0	21	0
SHERRY—				
Dry Cadiz...	24	0	13	0
Amontillado	30	0	......	
Cardinal	35	0	......	
MADEIRA—				
Cossart Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve...	30	0	......	
PORT—				
Invalids'	24	0	13	0
Kinloch's Invalids*	30	0	16	0
CHAMPAGNE—				
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche...........	45	0	24	0
Roederer's Choice Brand	65	0	35	0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—				
Normandin Maignen........................	30	0	16	0
BRANDY—				
Kemp's Fine Old	30	0	......	
WHISKY—				
Edina (Scotch)	24	0	......	
Old Head (Irish) ***	24	0	......	
Do. do. ****	26	0	......	
CHARTREUSE—				
White			3	0
Yellow			4	0
Green			5	0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA....................			1	8

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP and CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly QUALIFIED PHARMACIST (by examination) of great experience, both in London and Provincial Houses; the dispensing of Prescriptions and the Preparation of Medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision, aided by a staff of competent Assistants. All Drugs and Chemicals, before being taken into stock, undergo a careful analysis so as to fully ascertain their quality and purity.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

The attention of Medical Men and Dispensaries, &c., is called to the extensive range of our stock in this Department. New Instruments of every kind are constantly being added. Agents for Messrs. ARNOLD & SONS, Surgical Instrument Makers to her Majesty's Government.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

BEST ENGLISH PRINTS...............Reduced to As. 4 per yard.
FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS....Reduced to As. 8 per yard.

Patterns Post Free. No charge for Packing. Sale Terms Nett Cash.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

HIGHEST AWARD,

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-84,
A GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
WERE AWARDED TO
FAVRE-LEUBA AND COMPANY'S WATCHES.

Three Firms only out of a large number of competitors in watches were awarded with Gold Medals, and FAVRE-LEUBA AND COMPANY are the only one of the three established in India.

THE excellent quality of our WATCHES, manufactured all in our Own Factory (Locle, Switzerland, established 1814) is so well recognized throughout India, that we need not further dwell on their merits.

Intending buyers will find with us a selection unequalled in India and surpassed by no Firm in England or the Continent.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Managment that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteened by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets

Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.

Stencil Plates.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.

Siberan Pencils.
Sablehair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahlsticks.

Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells,
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION
ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

SAFETY BLASTING POWDER CO., Limited OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENT for the above Company, invites Mining Engineers, Railways, Public Works Departments, Contractors and all others who now use ordinary BLASTING POWDER or DYNAMITE, to try this New Powder, which, from absolute immunity from danger in stores, use its great dynamical influence and other advantages already commands a large sale in Europe, America and other parts of the world. Testimonials and other particulars will be supplied on application.

JOSEPH SOARES, Agent,
33, Elphinstone Circle

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and all three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS HATS.

ASQUITH & LORD have a large assortment of all the shapes now worn, manufactured expressly for them by the best manufacturers in London. They are made as light as possible to ensure durability and retention of shape, and gentlemen can rely on procuring the shape to suit and please them at their well-known Establishment.

ASQUITH & LORD,
SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO., WINE AND SPIRIT IMPORTERS

MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

Rs.	as.			Rs.	as.
		MADEIRA.			
32	5	FINE OLD	Yellow Capsule	34	0
37	8	OLD EAST INDIA	White „	39	8
		PORTS.			
21	12	FINE OLD TAWNY WINE FOR INVALIDS...........	Green Capsule	23	0
26	8	VERY SUPERIOR OLD..............................	Red „	28	0
36	0	VERY CHOICE, OLD CRUSTED....................	White „	38	0
		CHAMPAGNES.			
34	4	* CARTE BLANCHE SEC, a light Luncheon Wine	Silver foil	36	0
40	0	* CARTE NOIRE SEC	Gold foil	42	0
45	10	* GRAND CHAMPAGNE, "ŒIL DE PERDRIX"...........	Frosted Gold foil	48	0
		A Wine of rare excellence and possessing a distinctive character *highly recommended.*			
53	4	* EPERNAY WINE COMPANY. First quality sec.	Green and Gold foil	56	0
59	0	* EPERNAY WINE COMPANY, Cuvee Reservee, 1880, extra sec.	Frosted Gold foil...	62	0
		HOCKS AND MOSELLES.			
21	8	* NIERSTEINER		22	8
24	4	* HOCHHEIMER		25	8
30	0	STEIN WEIN IN BOCKSBEUTELS		31	8
39	12	* SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, extra quality		42	0
42	12	* SPARKLING MOSELLE, finest Nonpareil		45	0

Forwarding charges are added in all cases.

We do not supply less than one dozen Quarts or two dozen Pints, and our quotations throughout are duty-paid.

On a purchase of three cases and upwards of one or different Brands, we allow a Cash Discount of 12½ per cent. equal to 2 annas in the Rupee off our Credit Rates.

* Wines in Pints Rs. 2 extra per case of 2 dozens.

N.B.—We guarantee each case to contain its FULL complement of Bottles when despatched. Any win not approved of can be exchanged ON ARRIVAL, BUT NOT AFTERWARDS.

LOCAL AGENTS :
W. J. ESSAI, Fort and Cumballa Hill.
ROBERTSON & Co., Mazagon.
COOPER MADON & Co., Meadow-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS,

COMMERCIAL, TECHNICAL, and GENERAL, UNDERTAKEN in the COMPANY'S LABORATORY.

Terms on Application.

KEMP & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT.

SUPERIOR to any imported Extract, guaranteed fresh, pure, and prepared under our personal superintendence. No other kind should be given to Invalids.

Two ounce Jars...............................Re. 1-4

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON,

PREPARED according to Liebig's process. Freshness and absolute purity GUARANTEED.

Four ounce Jars....................................Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

COURT TOILET SOAPS

OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

THESE SOAPS are the finest that have ever been imported. We strongly recommend them for the Nursery. Babies washed with any of the tablets are perfumed for the day.

	Rs.	a.
JOCKEY CLUB...............................per box	1	8
OPOPONAX	1	4
HELIOTROPE..	1	0
WOOD VIOLET	1	8
ROSE	1	8
VIOLET	1	0
VASELINE	1	4
MILK OF ALMONDS	1	4
VIOLET BOUQUET	1	8
THE GRACES	1	0
LETTUICE AND GLYCERINE	1	0
SPRING DEW	1	4
SUBLIME TRIUMPH...................................	1	0

Each Box contains three Tablets.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SHAH MOTILALL HURGOWANDASS has CONTRACTED to SELL the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any CLAIM on the said property, by way of lien, legal mortgage, lease, inheritance or otherwise, he, she or they, is or are to make the same known to the Undersigned at Hornby Row, No. 2 Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, in default whereof the sale shall be completed without regard to such claim.

All that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises, situate, lying and being in Cowasjee Patel Street, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, fronting on the east side of the said Cowasjee Patel Street, which said piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement 663 square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 206 and new No. 5,070, old Survey No. 426 and new Survey No. 9,351, and which said hereditaments or dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 88, and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the property now occupied by the *Times of India* Office, on or towards the west by the aforesaid Cowasjee Patel Street, on or towards the north by the property of the late Nanabhoy Framjee Davur, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Muncherjee Pestonjee Wadia's sons, and partly by the property of Edulject Framjee and Sons.—Dated this 3rd day of July 1884.

MULJI BHOWANIDASS BARBHAYA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICES.

CARLOWITZ.—MAX GREGER'S finest selected, just landed for sale by

WILLIAM WATSON & CO., Agents.
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

PHARMACY and DISPENSING.—This Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly qualified person of great experience, the dispensing of prescriptions and preparation of medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists &c., Bombay.

BEST BRANDY.—If you want really good invalid Brandy for sick persons, go to

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay

JUST RECEIVED, a small consignment of fine old Royal Blend Glenlivet Whisky. Price Rs. 22 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

GERMAN BEER.

BODGER, WARBURTON, and Co., SOLE AGENTS in India for the FRANKFURT BREWERY COMPANY.

Cöln Gold Medal	1875.
London Exhibition, First Prize Medal...	1881.
Frankfurt Do.	1881.
Amsterdam Do.	1883.

Brewers to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. Prices on application at their Godowns in Military Square.

T. DREWET, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &C.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &C., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA FOR
HODGART'S PATENT COTTON PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
Apollo-stree

NOTICE.

No. 1998.

IRON TUG STEAMER FOR SALE.

TENDERS for the purchase of the I. G. steamer "HASTY" will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at Bombay up to noon of the 15th July, 1884.

The Vessel will be sold as she now lies in Bombay Harbour, but will not be handed over to the purchaser until the whole of the purchase money has been paid.

PARTICULARS.

Gross Register Tonnage		96	
Net do. do.		57	
When and where built—Built and engined by Napier of Glasgow in 1867.			
Length over all		92 ft.	9 in.
Breadth		17 „	0 „
Depth in Hold		8 „	8 „
Burthen in Tons, old measurement		120 21-94ths	
Draft of water	Forward	5 ft.	6 in.
	Aft	6 „	0 „
Indicated Horse Power		200	
Description of build—Frames and plating iron.			

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 11th June, 1884.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1 half anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES, PAID UP IN FULL.

RESERVE FUND RS. 21,25,000, INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER AUTHORIZED SECURITIES.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES DOUGLAS, Esq. (of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
JAMES THORBURN, Esq. (of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.)
Hon'ble W. M. MACAULAY (of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.)
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.
VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.
J. E. SASSOON, Esq.

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders the audited accounts of the Bank for the half-year ended 30th June last, together with the Auditors' Report.

During the greater part of the six months money was in active demand, and at times considerable pressure was experienced. The Bank's rates for demand loans on Government Paper ranged from 6 per cent. in January to 11 per cent. in April and May.

The Branches have done well, and their total profits are larger than usual; although the operations of one or two of them were somewhat circumscribed by reason of the short cotton crop.

Several failures occurred in the Bazaar, and, of the Bank's purchases, Hoondies for Rs. 26,300 were dishonored. Of this sum Rs. 4,750 have since been recovered, and provision is now made against loss on the remainder.

The Profit and Loss Account shows a net gain of Rs. 9,14,373-4-3 including the balance of Rs. 1,55,259-5-5 brought from the previous half-year.

The Directors have declared a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum—

Which will absorb	Rs.	7,00,000 0 0
They have transferred to the Reserve Fund, which is thus raised to 25 lacs	„	75,000 0 0
In reduction of Cost of Premises	„	10,000 0 0
To Fund for Losses	„	20,000 0 0
To Officers' Pension Fund	„	20,000 0 0
And have carried forward the balance of	„	89,373 4 3
	Rs.	9,14,373 4 3

Mr. W. M. Macaulay and Mr. J. E. Sassoon retire from the Board on this occasion, and are eligible for re-election. The shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration. The present Auditors, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Board of Directors
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th July 1884.

AUDITORS' REPORT

FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th June, 1884.

Bombay, 9th July, 1884.

To W. FRASER, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay.

Dear Sir,—We have this day completed our Audit, and beg to report that everything is in order. We have conducted our check as follows:

At various times throughout the half-year we have checked over the cash vouchers of the previous day and followed up the entries and ascertained that the statement of Cash in the Shroff's book agreed with that in the Accountant's Department.

In the beginning of June we commenced Auditing the Securities, and have counted every piece of Government Paper, Shares, and other Securities deposited by Government and Constituents with the Bank for safe custody.

We have also counted and examined all the Securities deposited against advances; as well as those held by the Bank on its own account.

As we counted all these we initialed every item in detail in the Register Ledgers.

We have also seen that the sum total of the Register Ledgers balances with the sum total of the General Ledger of that department. There is only one exception to this. A certain amount of Government Paper was in the Public Debt Office for Interest or Renewal. We took the signature of the Superintendent Public Debt Office as a voucher for that Paper.

On July 1st we weighed all the Silver and Copper Coin in the Bank's safes, and we counted all the Currency Notes piece by piece. We found the Cash correct, as stated in the Balance Sheet.

We have also checked over in detail all the Bills of Exchange, Hoondies, Bills discounted, &c., shown in the Balance Sheet as Assets held at the Head Office.

We have also checked over, as far as practicable, all goods and merchandise in Godowns and on Bunders.

We have gone over in detail the returns from the up-country branches of the Bank, and find they agree with the Ledgers.

With regard to the exception mentioned above we may state that as certain Government Paper is always in the Public Debt Office in January and June, at the time of our half-yearly Audits, we came specially to the Bank last February, and counted over that paper on its return to the Securities Department, and checked it over in detail and initialed the amounts under the various headings in the Register Ledgers.

The Government Securities held by the Bank on account of the Reserve Fund stand in the books at their original cost; the remaining securities belonging to the Bank have been taken in the Balance Sheet at market values on 30th June.

The Balance Sheet has been thoroughly checked by us with the accounts and documents relating thereto, and we believe it contains the particulars required by the Presidency Banks Act of 1876, and that it is a full and fair statement shewing the true position of the Bank on 30th June 1884.

We remain, Dear Sir, your obedient servant,
N. S. SYMONS,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK ON 30TH JUNE, 1884.

DR.	Rs. a. p.
To Capital	1,00,00,000 0 0
„ Reserve Fund	24,25,000 0 0
„ Public Deposits at Head Office	43,02,435 13 7
„ do. at Branches	20,08,737 8 2
„ Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,89,36,781 6 0
„ Bank Post Bills	8,965 8 6
„ Profit and Loss Account	9,14,373 4 3
	Rs. 3,85,96,293 8 6

CR.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By Government and other authorised Securities	.....	57,62,310 0 4
„ Loans on Government Securities, Port Trust Bonds, and Bullion	96,37,561 0 10	
„ Loans on Goods, Metals and other Securities	1,04,095 5 6	97,41,656 6 4
„ Cash Credits on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	.....	10,57,186 1 10
„ Overdrawn Current Accounts	.....	4,615 2 9
„ Bills Discounted and Purchased*	.....	1,29,10,654 1 10
„ Balances with other Banks	.....	5,61,954 11 4
„ Premises and Furniture—original cost	5,62,537 1 1	
„ Written off for deterioration	2,45,000 0 0	
„ Adjusted Value of Premises and Furniture Account	.....	3,17,537 1 1
„ Stamps	.....	2,941 2 0
„ Stationery on hand	.....	21,100 0 0
„ Adjusting Account	.....	1,02,091 12 2
„ Cash and Currency Notes	.....	81,14,244 0 10
		Rs. 3,85,96,293 8 6

* Rs. 4,13,534-13-2 are past-due, but fully provided for.

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT ON 30TH JUNE, 1884.

DR.	Rs. a. p.
To Salaries of Establishment at Head Office and Branches	1,49,183 4 1
„ Directors' and Auditors' Fees	9,615 0 0
„ Contribution to Pension and Guarantee Fund	7,022 4 8
„ Rent, Taxes, Insurance, and Lighting	2,380 1 9
„ Law Charges	1,413 10 0
„ Miscellaneous Charges, including Charges on Specie Remittances to Branches	25,877 8 10
„ Brokerage	1,151 7 0
„ Stationery at Head Office and Branches	8,644 0 4
Net Profit for the half-year	7,59,113 14 10
	Rs. 9,64,401 3 6

CR.	Rs. a. p.
By Amount of Interest, Exchange, Discount, Commission, and Interest on Government Securities received at Head Office and Branches	9,64,401 3 6
	Rs. 9,64,401 3 6

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 31ST DECEMBER, 1883, TO 30TH JUNE, 1884.

DR.	Rs. a. p.
To Dividend for Half-year ended 31st Dec. 1883	2,50,000 0 0
„ Bonus to M. Balfour, Esq.	40,000 0 0
„ Amount set aside to meet Depreciation on Government Paper	50,000 0 0
„ Amount set aside to meet Loss sustained through Shroff	49,274 1 8
„ Subsidy to Pension Fund	5,000 0 0
„ Balance	9,14,373 4 3
	Rs. 13,08,647 5 11

CR.	Rs. a. p.
By Balance of this Account on 31st Dec., 1883.	5,49,533 7 1
„ Net Profit for Half-year ended 30th June, 1884	7,59,113 14 10
	Rs. 13,08,647 5 11

Examined and found correct.
N. S. SYMONS,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors.
E. & O. E.

Bombay, 9th July, 1884.
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. BEGBIE,
for Accountant.

C. DOUGLAS,
JAMES THORBURN,
W. M. MACAULAY,
VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
J. E. SASSOON, } Directors.

COOPER MADON & CO., Ld.,
HAVE JUST ISSUED
Their Revised Price list of
WINES AND SPIRITS.
A copy of which will be sent free by post, on application.

COOPER MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DYSENTERY!
DIARRHŒA!!
COMPOUND ESSENCE OF
INDIAN BAEL-FRUIT.

A NEW but specific and unfailing remedy for acute and chronic Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints. It is chiefly composed of Indian Bael-Fruit Essence and other Medicines recommended for the cure of these Diseases.

Per bottle As. 8, 14, and Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
EDWARD A. GLOVER,
Comedian, Mimic, Author and Composer, will give
(2) PERFORMANCES (2)
of his
MUSICAL AND MIMICAL ENTERTAINMENT
PATCHWORK,
ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
JULY 16TH AND 19TH.
As given before the Nobility and Gentry of England, America, Australia, China, and Japan.
Vocally and instrumentally, assisted by
MISS MARIE BURTON,
Comedienne, Soubrette and Contralto Vocalist,
MISS MAY DUBOIS,
Solo Pianist and Accompanist.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Boxes to hold 4 Rs. 12; Orchestra Stalls Rs. 3; Pit Stalls Rs. 2; Pit Re. 1; and Back Seats 8 annas. Box plan for both nights open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

GENERAL AVERAGE PER S.S. "GALATIA."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO salved ex s.s. "GALATIA" and carried to this port by s.s. "BESSIA MORRIS" are hereby notified that, unless a deposit of 33 per cent. on the Invoice value is paid and the average bond signed, the goods will be sold on account of those concerned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, "Galatia."

Bombay, 12th July, 1884.

NOTICE.

FORBES AND CO. IN LIQUIDATION.

CREDITORS are reminded that the FINAL MEETING of CREDITORS on the above estate will be held in the office of Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow at Treacher's building at 5-15 p.m. TO-DAY.

C. A. G. TURNER,
Trustee of Forbes and Co. in Liquidation.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS of the CORPORATION, adjourned from the 4th inst, will be held here on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m. for the consideration for the business left undisposed of on 4th idem.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Mucpl. Corptn., and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 12th July, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and after TUESDAY next, the 15th instant, an additional Local Passenger Train will run on week days only between Bombay and Coorla as under calling at all the intermediate stations.

	A. M.		A. M.
Bombay ...... Dep.	9 45	Coorla ...... Dep.	10 50
Coorla ...... Arrl.	10 25	Bombay ...... Arrl.	11 30

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 12th July, 1884.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the work of additions and alterations to certain buildings in the European General Hospital.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed to be delivered at the office of the undersigned on or before the 28th instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJI C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.
Bombay, 12th July, 1884.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of HAJI ESMAIL SIDICK, HAJI HASUM HAJI AYUB, and EBRAM HAJI AYUB, insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST WEDNESDAY, in the month of AUGUST next, is appointed for a further hearing in the above matter for the purpose of declaring a FIRST DIVIDEND of two and-a-quarter per cent.—Dated this 9th day of July, 1884.

W. S. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court Office, Fort, Bombay, this 12th day of July, 1884.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PURCHASERS of articles manufactured by the CHUBB & SON'S LOCK and SAFE COMPANY, Limited, are informed by Mr. EDULJEE PESTONJEE that he has received from them a PRIVATE CODE for TELEGRAMS and CABLEGRAMS to and from them. HENCE it is requested that those who desire to get any articles they may be in need of at a very early date may communicate with Mr. EDULJEE who will directly wire for them. This method of communication will save intending Purchasers a good deal of time and expense, and Mr. EDULJEE alone can afford them this facility as their SOLE AGENT in BOMBAY.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT.
Illustrated Price Lists free by Post.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES.
PATENTED UNDER ACTS XV. OF 1859 AND XIII. OF 1872.

IN consequence of many imitations of the above original "Mission" Tiles first introduced in India in 1865 by the Industrial Establishment for the above "Mission," they are now made on entirely new principles and patented. "Mission" Mangalore Tiles are so long before the public and so well known for their ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS, that nothing more need be said about them. The NEW TILES possess all the improvements suggested by a long course of manufacture, and are such as always to command that degree of popularity which follows honest goods made by skilled Europeans trained in their particular business.

Tiles sent direct from the Factory to any seaport town at cheap freight.

Contracts entered into for setting Tiles and Building Ridges, Rips, &c.

☞ Orders now registered for new season tiles due here in September next.

Sample tiles will be sent free of charges, and every other information supplied by

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

RE DUNCAN McDONALD, deceased.

PURSUANT to Act No. X. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, intituled "The Indian Succession Act 1865," and to Act No. XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, intituled the "Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of the abovenamed Duncan McDonald, deceased, late of Bombay, who died on the 28th day of September, 1883, intestate and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to whose property and credits were, on or about the 10th day of July, 1884, GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JOHN GAURLAY DOBBIE, Esquire, Superintendent Engineer in the employ of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, at Bombay, as ATTORNEY to JOHN McDONALD, ALEXANDER McDONALD and CATHERINE McDONALD, brothers and sister of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims in writing on or before the 11th day of August next, to us at our office, No. 29, Meadow-street within the Fort of Bombay at the expiration of which period the said John Gaurlay Dobbie will remit the assets of the estate of the said Duncan McDonald, deceased, to the said John McDonald, Alexander McDonald and Catherine McDonald, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so remitted to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not have had notice. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property of the said deceased in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administration.—Dated this 12th day of July, 1884.

NANU & HORMUSJEE,
Attornies to the Administrator.

J. NEUBERG'S
CIGARETTE FACTORY,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES manufactured daily fresh and fresh of the very Choicest TOBACCOS procurable.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
„ 2	PRINCE	„ 30	„ 3 4
„ 3	STAMBOUL	„ 34	„ 3 8
„ 4	IONE	„ 24	„ 2 8

MILD TURKISH,
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 25	Rs. 2 10
„ 6	MEDON	„ 20	„ 2 4
„ 7	BIJOUX	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 8	NYDIA	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 9	NYMPH	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG,
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	Rs. 2 4
„ 11	ASSOCIATE	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 12	CONSTANTIA	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA,
PLEASANTLY FULL-FLAVOURED.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
„ 14	ZULEIKA	„ 15	„ 1 12

Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, 12 are without mouthpieces.

Only orders for 500 and upwards of each Brand carry the rate per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

"ROUGH ON RATS."
CLEARS OUT RATS, mice roaches flies, ants, bed-bugs beetles, insects, skunks, chipmunks, gophers As. 6, p. 1 Druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-steamer MANILLA, Captain G. ROCCO, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 12th instant, and that she is discharging and loading at Prince's Dock.

All claims for short delivery etc., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agents.

REDUCED PRICES.
LACTO-PEPTINE.
Rs. 2-4 Net Cash.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
LALLOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.
Rs. 2 Net Cash.
Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.
Small bottle, Re. 1-12 Net Cash.
Large bottle, Rs. 2-8 Net Cash.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

TWO fashionable ERDODY CARTS hung upon patent axles and long side springs, with silver lamps complete; one painted blue, fine lined orange, and the other black and vermillion both trimmed in blue, built by Windover of Longacre, and arrived per s.s. Ethiopia.

A pair of well-bred, fast-trotting and young Australian mares, thoroughly broken to harness, and suitable for a mail-phaeton, or a light barouche. Height about 15 hands; price Rs. 1,200.

Carriages and pairs can be let on hire during the Monsoon by months, on reasonable terms.

Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No. exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

KAISER BEER (The Emperor Brand), Light, Bright, and Sparkling. Qts. Rs. 5-12, Pts. Rs. 3-12 per dozen. A shipment just arrived.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

THE MAGIC MOUSE-TRAP, a marvel of cheapness and utility. Never fails. Re. 1.—Steward & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

FOR SALE, Brougham Horse and Harness in good condition for immediate use. Turn out Rs. 500. Apply "D.," office this paper.

TO BE LET, a large front room, suitable for office or private room. Apply 2nd floor, 11 Bell Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, a complete new splendid and magnificent Tent, pitched for view at corner Boree-bunder Station. For particulars, apply D. Macropolo, Kalbadevi-road.

WANTED, a competent Engineer who can set a new Engine in a Spinning Mill. Apply to Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas & Co., No. 2 Church Lane, Fort, Bombay.

THE ROYAL BLEND, Rs. 23-8 per doz. OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY. W. J. ESSAI.

THE ROYAL BLEND, Rs. 23-8 per doz. OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY. W. J. ESSAI.

THE ROYAL BLEND, Rs. 23-8 per doz. OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY. W. J. ESSAI.

THE ROYAL BLEND, Rs. 23-8 per doz. OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY. W. J. ESSAI.

LAGER BEER, a consignment from the Austro-Bavarian Lager Beer Co., for sale at Rs. 5-4 per dozen quarts and Rs. 3-8 per dozen pints. Apply to John Marshall, Medows-street, Fort.

WANTED, a STYLISH ROOMY VICTORIA. Apply to R., care of this paper.

WANTED, good NATIVE SPINNING MASTER. Address "17," *Bombay Gazette*.

TEMPLE BAR.—TOM SAYERS, Bombay, BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS.

COME ONE, Come all; and try our great reduction in prices for cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

PIANO INSULATORS, Green, Amber, White, &c. Per set of 4, Rs. 6. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNE.—This excellent wine, our own shipping and brand, we now offer at Rs. 51 per case.—Cutler, Palmer and Co., Bombay.

ROEDERER'S carte blanche Champagne, the brand used at the Byculla and Bombay Clubs, is obtainable at the godowns of Phipson & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

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MOONSHIS holding testimonials of qualifications offer their services to European gentlemen desirous of receiving tuition in Persian, Arabic, Oordu and Turkish languages. Apply R., *Bombay Gazette*.

PERRIER JOUET'S RESERVE CUVEE, "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE, as supplied to all the leading Clubs in India. This brand is only shipped to, and can therefore only be secured from, LYON and Co.

NEW Ties and Scarfs now on view. Present fashions, just to hand—Argosy Braces, rich Silk Handkerchiefs, shirt Jewellery, Silk and Thread Evening Socks, &c., &c.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 5-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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CHEAP and CONVENIENT RESIDENCES in Byculla.—Owing to the very great and unexceptional demand for cheap, convenient and well situated Residences, the undersigned have succeeded in persuading the purchaser of the late Byculla Hotel's commodious and airy premises to convert this palatial Building into suitable and cheap Residences, and as few rooms are now ready and others will be soon finished, the undersigned is prepared to let a set of these rooms for Rs. 45, each entire floor Rs. 85, and each whole block for Rs. 160. Each of these rooms has spacious bath room and kitchen adjoining the rooms, with the latest improvement to avoid the smoke nuisance. All these rooms have the advantage of a spacious veranda on two sides. The ground floor is converted into shops and billiard rooms. Also a separate bungalow adjoining the building could be had for Rs. 75, with stabling, outhouses and compound. For further particulars, apply to

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TO LET, with immediate possession, four very desirable completely FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on the Malabar Hill, and one in Middle Colaba on the seashore. For rents and other particulars apply to

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INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 10, at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co. Bombay, General Agents.

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CHAPORE ESTATE
WELL-KNOWN TEAS
HAVE JUST ARRIVED.

Orange Pekoe	per lb.	Re. 1 12
The Universal Mixture	„ „	1 4

Also
SID BAREE ESTATE TEAS.

	½lb. packet.	1lb. packet.
Orange Pekoe	Rs. 0 14	Rs. 1 8
Pekoe Mixture	„ 0 12	„ 1 4
Mixed Tea	„ 0 7	„ 0 12

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited.,
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NOTICE.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL LOAN.

THE COLLECTOR and PRESIDENT of the Ahmedabad City Municipality hereby invites TENDERS for the whole or any portion not less than 500 Rupees, of a Loan of Rupees 50,000, repayable by half-yearly instalments in ten years, with interest at five per cent per annum, as under, to be raised in the open market by the Ahmedabad Municipality on the security of the Municipal Revenues. The Loan has been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay and by the Governor-General of India in Council under date the 6th May 1884. (No. 1662.) A Debenture will be issued in the following form for every (500) five hundred rupees:—

Half-yearly Instalment.	Payment in Liquidation of the principal.	Amount of Interest accrued.	Total.	Date of Payment.	Signature of the Debenture-holder.	Signature of the Officer making the Payment.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.			
1st	25†	12 8	37 8			
2nd	25	11 14	36 14			
3rd	25	11 4	36 4			
4th	25	10 10	35 10			
5th	25	10 0	35 0			
6th	25	9 6	34 6			
7th	25	8 12	33 12			
8th	25	8 2	33 2			
9th	25	7 8	32 8			
10th	25	6 14	31 14			
11th	25	6 4	31 4			
12th	25	5 10	30 10			
13th	25	5 0	30 0			
14th	25	4 6	29 6			
15th	25	3 12	28 12			
16th	25	3 2	28 2			
17th	25	2 8	27 8			
18th	25	1 14	26 14			
19th	25	1 4	26 4			
20th	25	0 10	25 10			
	500	131 4	631 4			

2. Each Debenture will be printed on suitable paper and will be for Rs. 500. Payments in liquidation will be made in twenty half-yearly payments as shown above.

3. Application should be made in the following form and should not be for less than Rs. 500. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender. The interest will run from the 1st September 1884, on which date the Debentures will be issued.

4. The latest date on which Tenders will be received will be the 1st August 1884 at Ahmedabad. For further particulars as to the object of the Loan and security offered, *vide Government Gazette* of 30th August 1883, pages 619 to 621.

G. B. REID.
Acting Collector and President, District Municipalities Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad, 1st July, 1884.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To, THE COLLECTOR AND PRESIDENT,
AHMEDABAD CITY MUNICIPALITY.

I, undersigned hereby apply for an allotment to me of debentures of Rs. 500, each, in all Rupees in the Ahmedabad City Municipality Loan, and hereby agree to pay for every one hundred Rupees allotted to me in pursuance of this Tender the sum of Rupees* and to accept interest on the amount allotted to me at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, as advertised in your Notice dated 1st of July 1884.

I enclose herein (a) Receipt from the Agent, Bank of Bombay at Ahmedabad for Rupees paid by me in the Bank to the credit of the Ahmedabad Municipality as a deposit against my Tender at the rate of 5. per cent, and hereby promise to pay into the Branch Bank of Bombay at Ahmedabad the whole of the amount allotted to me on or before the 1st September 1884. If I fail in doing so, I shall forfeit not only the aforesaid sum of Rupees but also all claim to the allotment made to me as aforesaid.

Date (Signature of the applicant with address in full-

* Here insert the rate of tender which should not be below par.

N. B.—Applications should be addressed to the President, Ahmedabad Municipality. They will be opened on the 2nd August, 1884, and allotments will be made after that date.

INSURANCES.

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CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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Extract from Actuary's Report, 31st December, 1881.
"The Actual Surplus of the Company's Assets over to Policy Liabilities, as ascertained by this Investigation amounts to £101,297 9s. On the 31st December, 1881, the Company had in hand for every £100 of liability a sum of £158 5s. 6d."

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FIFTY POUNDS A YEAR FROM AGE 50.

FORM SIMPLE. No Medical Examinations. No restrictive conditions. Full particulars on application to SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay. *Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.*

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BY
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PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

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GORGE LIVERS
BILLIOUS conditions, constipation, piles, dyspepsia headache, cured by "Wells' May Apple Pills" As. 4, p. 1, and As. 10. boxes at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay General Agent for India.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 11th:—Monte Rosa (s), from Cardiff. On the 12th:—Croma (s), from Newcastle; and Preston (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 12th:—Inchmaree (s), for Marseilles; Clyde (s), China, &c.; Eden Hall (s), Liverpool; Colaba (s), Rangoon, &c.; and Atranto (s), Hull. Yesterday:—St. Bernard (s), for Dunkirk.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Sheikh entered, and the s.s. Inchmaree, Eden Hall, and Clyde left, the dock on Saturday.

A VAGRANT.—Michael Collyer, a European, was on Saturday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Ramjee Bhickajee, aged 35 years. Deceased was a labourer and adicted to heavy drinking. He was very much involved in debt, and taking this to heart he poisoned himself with opium. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE AT A PARSEE WEDDING.—We hear from a reliable source that a few days ago the guests that were invited to a Parsee wedding were witnesses to a disgraceful scene. It is stated that at the hour when the ceremony should take place according to Parsee custom the bridegrom refused to allow the marriage to go on unless the father of the bride paid him down a certain sum of money. We have been furnished with the names of parties, but refrain from publishing them through sympathy for the innocent bride. The father-in-law of course paid the money to avoid scandal. Could he not have kicked the fellow out?—*Kaisar-i-Hind.*

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY TRAM HORSE.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, at his bungalow, Clare-road, Byculla, on the body of Kalka Ramdyal, aged 30 years. Deceased on Monday evening, the 7th instant, was knocked down by a runaway tram horse on the Carnac-road, and died from the injuries he sustained. The evidence of Wishwanath Bapoojee and Toolsee, woman, passengers by the tram-car to which the runaway horse was attached, was recorded. It corroborated the statements made by the driver and steersman of the Municipal steam-roller that was standing on the Cruickshank-road and at which the horse is said to have taken fright and bolted. The jury thereupon retuned the following verdict:—"That the death of Kalka Ramdyal was caused by injuries received by his having been knocked down by a runaway horse from a tram-car on being frightened by a steam-roller on the Cruickshank-road, which steam-roller was not working at the time."

INCAUTIOUS USE OF FIREARMS.

MR. CHARLES ZERRENNER, a merchant residing at Khetwady 11th Lane, on Friday afternoon discharged a central-fire fowling-piece at a peacock sitting on his compound wall. The bird was killed, but one of the shots struck a man named Dhondoo Musnajee, a carpenter, who was working some eighty paces away. The shot entered his forehead above the left eye. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he was attended to. The injured man is about 65 years of age, and appears to have received a severe shock to the system. The peacock belonged to Mr. Ameeroodeen Tyebjee, solicitor. Mr. Zerrenner was arrested by Inspector Grennan subsequently, and the gun was taken charge of by the police officer. He was on Saturday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with doing a rash and negligent act, by discharging a fowling-piece, and causing hurt to Dhondoo Musnajee. The complainant being in a weak state, the case was postponed for hearing to the 19th instant.

Mr. Ameeroodeen Tyebjee subsequently applied to the magistrate for a summons against Mr. Charles Zerrenner on a charge of committing mischief by killing his peacock. The application was granted.

Mr. Zerrenner then applied for a summons against Mr. Ameeroodeen Tyebjee for criminal trespass by entering his premises. This summons was also granted, and both were made returnable on the 19th inst.

Dajee Ramjee, a servant of Mr. Tyebjee, also obtained a summons against Mr. Zerrenner for assaulting him when he went into Mr. Zerrenner's compound to bring away the peacock.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 12.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice KEMBALL.)

A CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.

KANKOOBAI, WIDOW, *vs.* PUNALAL POORUNCHUND AND OTHERS.

THIS was the further hearing of an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Birdwood given in August, 1883, in favour of the plaintiff, the widow of Munilal Poorunchund, a brother of Punalal. The Hon. Mr. Telang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the appellant and first defendant; and the Hon. Mr. Farran and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, for the respondent and plaintiff.

Counsel were further heard in the case to-day.

The Chief Justice, in disposing of the appeal, observed that the appellant said that the property in his possession was self-acquired. It was not disputed that Punalal's father carried on the business, and that it was continued after his death by Punalal in the same shop and in the same name. The *onus* of proving that the business was solely Punalal's lay upon him. The most important question was, was there any nucleus of ancestral property? Punalal admitted that there was Rs. 5,000 worth of moveable property, and some landed property at Patan of the value of about Rs. 2,000. Against that there were debts of his father amounting to Rs. 22,000. This statement was not confirmed by Punalal's books; and books for four years after his father's death were not produced. The court found that the family was joint, and that the business carried on by Punalal was the family business. Their lordships thought there was not sufficient ground for differing from Mr. Justice Birdwood's decision on the point. No doubt it was customary to give small allowances to widows, but the position of the widow and the extent of the property were important considerations in fixing the amount. As to the arrears, unless the parties came to an arrangement, their lordships must call for further evidence. The parties should arrange, if possible; or the point must come up before the court of appeal again. With this reservation, Mr. Justice Birdwood's decision was confirmed, with costs.

GIFTS AND OFFERINGS IN A FIRE-TEMPLE.

THE HON. JOHN MARRIOTT AND OTHERS *vs.* HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SETT AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Birdwood given on the 13th October, 1883. The real plaintiffs in the case were Dustoor Saheb Dorabjee Mahearjee Meherjeerana, high-priest of the Parsees of Naosari, and other members of the Bhagarsath Mobed community. The defendants were Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna and Ruttonbai, executor and executrix of the will of Hormusjee Bomonjee and Framjee Hormusjee Sett; Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, since deceased, and Jamsetjee Bomonjee Wadia and Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia. The Hon. Mr. Farran and Mr. Perozshah, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshah, appeared for the plaintiffs and respondents. The Hon. Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, appeared for the first defendant, only as to the question of costs. Mr. Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, appeared for the second and third defendants; the fourth defendant, Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, is dead; while Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Russell, and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, were for the appellants and fifth and sixth defendants, Jamsetjee Bomonjee Wadia and Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia.

The facts of the case are these. The suit was brought by the Advocate-General, acting *ex-officio*, and by the relators, with his sanction, for a declaration that certain trust funds in the possession of the first and third defendants, amounting to about Rs. 43,000, belonged to the Bhagarsath Mobed community, and were applicable, with the consent of the community, to charitable purposes. The plaintiffs prayed also that the funds may be transferred to trustees, to be chosen by the court, to be held by them in trust —1, for the support of old, indigent, and disabled persons among the Bhagarsath Mobed community; 2, for the permanent maintenance of religious ceremonies for the souls of the dead of the community; and 3, for the education of the children of poor members of the community; or else that the funds may be paid into court. They prayed further that a scheme may be framed by the court for carrying these charitable purposes into effect. The trust funds consisted of certain sums, with interest, which were received during 1832-34 from the officiating priests in the Hormusjee Wadia fire-temple, founded in 1830. The principal question for determination in the suit, in the opinion of Mr. Justice Birdwood, was whether the trust funds were the property of the Bhagarsath Anjuman of Nowsari. Those funds were admittedly the accumulations of turn-moneys paid by officiating priests of that community resident in Bombay in respect of a right for which similar turn-moneys have been and are paid at Naosari, where, however, such moneys had never yet remained undistributed. The defendants, who were the trustees of the Wadia fire-temple, contended, among other things, that the widow and three sons of Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia were entitled, as the founders of the fire-temple, to the offerings made to it, and to dispose of them in such manner as they or the manager thought proper, and to appoint such Mobeds for the *Boi* ceremony and upon such terms as to remuneration and otherwise as they thought proper. On a consideration of the whole of the evidence, Mr. Justice Birdwood found that the funds in the suit were held in deposit for the benefit of those priests who, while entitled to share in the offerings, out of which the moneys were paid by the officiating priests, had not in any year in which the payments were made actually officiated in the temple. His lordship held that the trust was one created for public charitable purposes within the meaning of section 539 of the Civil Procedure Code. As regarded the accumulations of interest, his lordship was clearly of opinion that they should go to the charity, with the principal sums deposited with Hormusjee Bomonjee Sett. His lordship gave judgment for the plaintiffs, declaring that the trust funds, with all accumulations, belonged to the Bhagarsath Mobed community, and were applicable to charity for their benefit. The court directed that a scheme for the application of the funds be framed by the relators and settled by the judge in chambers; that trustees be appointed for the management of the charity; that the costs of the relators and of the defendants Heerjeebhoy, Ruttonbai, and Framjee Sett be paid out of the funds; and that the Wadia defendants bear their own costs.

The Wadia defendants appealed on the undermentioned among other grounds:—That the learned judge was wrong in holding that the funds in question were charitable funds, or belonged to the Bhagarsath Mobed community; that he ought to have held that the funds did not belong to any of the Bhagarsath Anjuman until the Naosari Bhagarsath Anjuman allowed the conferring of Martab degrees and recognised the validity of Martab degrees conferred in the Wadia fire-temple; and that failing such permission and recognition, the funds belonged to the founder of the temple, and were now vested in the appellants as trustees of the temple.

The arguments of counsel were heard during the day. Mr. Inverarity, who opened the appeal, had not finished at the adjournment until Friday next.

BENGAL.

DEATH OF NAWAB AHSANULLA'S SON.—A telegram from Dacca to the *Englishman* says:—Hafizoollah, son of Nawab Ahsanoollah, died this afternoon from pneumonia.

RIVALRY BETWEEN BUTCHERS.—Mr. Abdur Rahman, barrister, applied at the Calcutta Police Court on behalf of a Mahommedan butcher in the New Market for a summons against Mr. Dupeyron, whom he charged with defamation under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code. The learned counsel said that yesterday morning a *khitmutgar*, in the employ of Mr. Craymer, went to the market, and purchased a loin of mutton from his client. The defendant, seeing this, told the *khitmutgar* that the loin which he had purchased was from a diseased sheep, and advised him to buy fresh meat from his stall. The man did not seem to heed this, and no sooner had he left than the defendant wrote to Mr. Craymer stating that his *khitmutgar* had purchased a loin which was from a diseased sheep, and that if they ate it, his whole family would be sick. Mr. Craymer, on reading this letter, became alarmed, and at once went to Mr. Jones, the Superintendent of the Market, with the meat, which, on examination, was pronounced to be fit for food. Mr. Craymer was not satisfied with what he heard from Mr. Jones, and forwarded the meat to Dr. O'Brien, the Health Officer, who certified in writing that the meat was good, fresh, and fit for human consumption. The learned counsel said the conduct of the defendant clearly came under the provisions of the section, inasmuch as his client, who kept a very large stall, had already found his business affected by the defamation. He daily sold meat to the value of Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, and since the defendant had defamed him, he yesterday sold only Rs. 100, and to-day had scarcely sold any thing. His worship granted the application.—*Indian Daily News.*

ALLEGED CHEATING.—At Calcutta Police Court, Mrs. Juilts, residing in Toltollah, applied through her pleader, Mr. Cranenburgh, for a warrant for the arrest of a Marwaree, whom she charged with having cheated her out of Rs. 1,500 under the following circumstances. Mrs. Juilts carries on the business of a commission agent, buying and selling jewellery on payment of commission. In this way she became acquainted with Marwaree jewellers, a number of whom have great confidence in her owing to her integrity having been proved. The accused, on hearing of her, introduced himself to her, and asked her to dispose of some of his jewellery, and left certain articles with her without taking any receipt. She sold them, and, on realising the money, paid the accused, deducting her commission of 5 per cent, while she received 2 per cent. from the purchasers. For some time afterwards things went on quietly, till about a week or ten days ago, when the accused called on her again, and proposed that she should invest a few thousand rupees in Delhi-made shawls, telling her that the profits on the same would be enormous. Mrs. Juilts did not distrust him, and she advanced Rs. 1,500 for the purpose of investing the money in Delhi-made shawls, taking no receipt for the money. Before receiving the money, the man represented to her that, in the event of her giving him the money he would telegraph to Delhi and the shawls would come down within three or four days. Since the payment of the money she has neither seen, nor heard anything of him. However, about seven days after, the accused wrote to her, telling her to consider that all transactions between them were at an end. On that she sent word to him either to send her the money, which she had advanced, or to return its value in shawls. The accused in reply denied all knowledge of the business alluded to, and she fruitlessly sought an interview with him. The applicant further stated that whatever the accused's intention might be, she was sure he had not yet left Calcutta. Under the circumstances, his worship granted a summons in the first instance.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office (Head-quarters.)
Poona, 11th July, 1884.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

22nd N I—Lieut C M H Merriman, Battn Rl Lancaster Regt, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 5th July 1884.

With reference to G O C No 177 of the 27th April 1883, Lieut R W E Carnegy R A, is confirmed in the appointment of A D C to Maj-Genl A Carnegy, Comdg Northern division, with effect from the 19th March 1884.

Surg-Major H Atkins, I M D, is placed on Genl duty, Mhow Circle.

Under instructions from Horse Guards Capt E C W Wood, North Staffordshire Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battn into which he has recently been promoted.

Lieut H C Cure, 2nd Battn Glove Regt, has qualified for employment in the transport branch of the Comst Dept, under the provisions of India Army Circulars dated 20th July 1883.

The undermentioned is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

A M D—Surg-Major W J Campbell, for 6 months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

A M D—Surg S J Flood, to remain in England from 17th to 19th August 1884 on private affairs.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 8.)

Capt A Awdry, RE Private Secy to the Right Hon'ble the Govr, privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days from or after the 14th instant.

Mr F H Wilkinson, Dist Judge South Malabar, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 1st August 1884.

Mr C W W Martin, Dist and Sessions Judge, Salem, will assume the duties of that appointment during the present Sessions, but continue to act as Collr and Magte of the same district.

Mr F E Robinson, to act as Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Kistna during Mr Frazer's employment on other duty, or until further orders.

Surg H Allison, M D, to officiate as Fort St George, with Port and Marine duties, Medl of Seamen at Madras, and Professor of Anatomy in the Med College during the employment of Dr Sibthorpe on other duty.

The Right Hon'ble the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned Police Officers to institute prosecutions under the said Act for offences committed in their respective districts.

Mr H E Sweet, Asst Supdt of Police, Vizagapatam.

Mr H G Prendergast, Asst Supdt of Police, Godavari.

Surg-Major C John McNally, M D, Actg Chemical Examiner, and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Surg Rogers, deceased.

Surg D F Dymott, M D, Offg Asst Physician, General Hospital, and Professor of Hygiene, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Dr McNally.

The Hon'ble Mr J R Kindersley, of the Madras C S, Judge of the High Court, Madras, has been permitted to resign the service from the 6th July 1884.

Mr H R Grimes, Supdt, Central Jail, Coimbatore, privilege leave for one month, from or after the 7th inst.

Mr C E B P Saunders, Actg Asst Supdt of Police, Tanjore Dist, leave for eight months on med certificate.

Surg-Major J F Fitzpatrick, in medical charge of the Central Jail at Coimbatore, to act as Superintendent of the Jails at Coimbatore during the absence of Mr Grimes on leave, or until further orders.

Mr E L F Cavendish to act as Asst Supdt of Police, Tanjore Dist during the employment on other duty of Mr L G Arbuthnott, or until further orders.

Mr R H Hudleston to act as Asst Supdt of Police, South Arcot Dist, during the employment on other duty of Mr J H Stoddard or until further orders.

Major W J Pickance to be Supdt of the Central and Dist Jails at Trichinopoly.

Mr J W Johnston to be Supdt of the Central and Dist Jails at Rajahmundry.

Mir Shujaat Ali Khan Bahadur, Actg Head Asst Mag of Nellore, is authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

Sick leave of absence for three months has been granted to Mr J H Mitchell, Inspector of Police, Coimbatore District.

The following transfers are ordered in the Salt Dept:—

Mr E L Milett, Second grade Inspr from the Madura to the Tuticorin Circle.

Mr F T Woods, Probationary Insp from the Adirmpatnam to the Cuddalore Circle.

Mr T R Barter, Probationary Insp from the Tranquebar to the Madura Circle.

Mr W G Edwards, First-grade Asst Insp will take charge of the Tranquebar Circle until further orders.

Mr E H Brookes, Second grade Asst Insp will take charge of the Cuddalore Circle pending the arrival of Mr F T Woods with effect from the 7th July 1884.

Mr E Collins, Asst Overseer, Govt Cinchona Plantations Dodabetta, to act as Asst Supdt, Dodabetta.

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THE CRISIS IN MOROCCO.

MR. ROBERT SPENCE WATSON writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—Morocco has been more talked of in the English newspapers during the past few months than for many years previously. Although not quite an easy five days' journey from London, it is less known to the English traveller, and has been less thought about by English politicians in late years, than many more remote and less important parts of Africa. From time to time it has been attacked by one or other of the great European nations, and from 1662 to 1684 Tangier itself was the property of England; but it has ultimately succeeded in ridding itself of all its invaders with the exception of Spain, which has obtained and maintained a footing at Ceuta, on the Northern coast. And now that it is mentioned more frequently among us, very different versions of the real state of affairs are given and many mis-statements are made, the one point of agreement among all who write upon the matter being that France is steadily and quietly obtaining a paramount influence in this as in the other Barbary States.

At the close of last year we read that the Chrif of Wazan had placed himself and his family under French protection. He was not alone in taking this step. Other Moors of much influence became French subjects at the same time. We have not been told what it was which drove them to take so strange a step, one fraught with consequences of grave importance to their native land, and to the European Powers. The Cherif of Wazan is the spiritual head not only of Morocco, but of all the Barbary States, and he occupies a highly important position in the Mohammedan world. He is a direct descendant of Mulai Idris, the first Emperor of Morocco, and, through him, of Ali, the favourite nephew of Mohammed and the husband of his beloved daughter Fatmeh. The title of "Cherif" is the property of all of the descendants of the Prophet, and there are consequently cherifs innumerable. But the Cherif of Wazan occupies an altogether exceptional position. For more than two centuries his family have dwelt at Wazan, and they have possessed a reputation for peculiar sanctity which has occasioned their dwelling-place to become a place of pilgrimage from near and remote parts of the earth, has made them objects of intense veneration, and has given them a direct influence in their own land greater even than that of the Sultan of Morocco himself. They hold no direct political authority, and yet, from time to time, the fate of the empire has been in their hands. Technically, they are not even the heads of the Church: that dignity belongs to the Sultan, but he receives the Cherifs of Wazan upon terms of equality, and upon ascending the throne he seeks for their confirmation and their blessing; and to them he looks in time of danger and difficulty for advice and aid. During the life of the present Cherif Morocco has been the scene of constant internal feud. Rebellions have been perpetually recurring, and to his good offices the Sultan has owed it that these rebellions have been quelled without occasioning more than temporary difficulty. Nay, so great is the power which the Cherif wields that the French have sought for and obtained his assistance in persuading the turbulent mountain chiefs in the South of Algeria to desist from their constant raids. Upon one of these expeditions, in the winter of 1881-82, he made a difficult and hazardous journey of fifteen days from Tlemcen, in order to meet the chiefs, and he was absent for nearly seven months from Tangier.

In the accounts which I have seen in the English daily papers of the condition of affairs in Morocco there is little or no attempt to discover the reasons which have induced this remarkable man to transfer his allegiance to the French, and little or no account taken of the actual state of his unhappy country. Why has rebellion been so frequent in Morocco? Because there is no country in the world which has been more shamefully and systematically misgoverned. In it none of the ideas which we ordinarily associate with the term government can be said to exist at all. There is security for neither person nor property. The only object of the reigning power is to screw money out of the unfortunate people, to be squandered by the Court and its dependants—the people who have to pay it are the only persons who derive no benefit from it. But there is not only no true government, there is no taxation as we understand it; there are constant arbitrary levies upon individuals and upon districts, and the army is the tax-gatherer, and the rebellions are those of the harassed and down-trodden people of some district more cruelly oppressed than usual who have risen in their despair, preferring death to a life of misery and incessant hopeless toil. In Morocco the greatest danger a man runs isthat of success. Better crops than ordinary are a curse. If he is supposed to have made money, the bashaw of his district demands from him the largest sum which he thinks it possible to squeeze out of him. It is an arbitrary estimate. In vain does he protest and endeavour to prove that he has not the money required. He is flogged, his house and land are confiscated, his cattle and crops are sold, he is reduced to absolute beggary, and frequently he is cast into prison, and his wife and children are left to starve or to linger out a miserable death-in-life existence. And the Moorish prisons are simply pest-houses. The wretched inmates are loaded with chains, and are subjected to shameful indignities and to cruel punishments. The so-called government does not even supply them with proper food or water, and, unless their friends or pious Mohammedans relieve them, they simply starve to death. A valued Moorish correspondent writes me only this week:—"The atrocities practised at Court are of a most revolting character. Innocent men are plunged into prison, beaten or starved to death; the weak loaded with chains like wild beasts; the poor widow deprived of her little all for the merest trifle; bribery, from the Sultan to the lowest official, in its worst form; men, women, and children torn form their homes and sold as slaves, and no hope of obtaining redress. The Court is too occupied in fleecing the people to pay attention to real grievances."

And against this intolerable misgovernment, which has reduced a land naturally of boundless fertility, the granary of ancient Rome, the home of the fabled garden of the Hesperides, to a desert land, the home of famine and of pestilence, the Cherif has taken his stand, and the natural defenders of Courtly supremacy and injustice are, in consequence, branding him with infamous epithets and raking up against him obsolete untruths. For some time the Sultan has been jealous of his great influence with the people, and he has placed a bashaw at Wazan with the direct object of counteracting the Cherif's authority and with paramount jurisdiction over part of the town. The Cherif himself resides generally at Tangier, but he is represented in Wazan by his second son, a young man of much popularity. Wazan has thus been under a kind of Dual Control, the controllers (the bashaw and the young Cherif) being at enmity, and the result has been that which should be expected from so unusual and difficult a state of affairs. When I visited the place in 1879 the bashaw was a nephew of the great Cherif, and between him and the young Cherif, with whom I stayed, there was evidently little love to lose. Since I left I have heard unintermittingly of the annoyances, the insults, the perpetual trials, which the Government were inflicting upon the Cherif and his family, against whom, in fact, the bashaw kept up a constant petty warfare. The rights of centuries were set aside, his authority was systematically interfered with, and every step which malice and jealousy could dictate to sap his influence and power was unsparingly taken. It is between the bashaw of Wazan and the young Cherif that the difficulty has arisen which has brought the question of French influence in Morocco immediately upon the carpet. In the second part of my article I will explain this difficulty in detail.

AN ABYSSINIAN CITY.

THE following is a portion of a private letter from an officer attached to Admiral Hewett's Abyssinian mission:—

I really think it is about time for me to write to you again, and will start by giving you an account of the lovely City of Adowa. It consists of several parishes, named in English, Holy Trinity, Gabriel, Our Saviour, St. Michael and Zion, each possessing a church. These villages are all on seperate small hills, and I must tell you before I forget it that the King styles himself King of Kings of Ethiopia and King of Zion. The largest church is that of the Holy Trinity. It is approached by means of a flight of dirty, tumble-down steps, and on struggling to the top one finds oneself in a courtyard in which is the church. In the interior it is almost filled by the Holy of Holies, a square place in the middle reaching nearly to the top of the church. Around the walls are paintings, apparently in oil, representing various scenes from the Bible, some of which are to be recognised by the European eye, whilst others are not. In many of those representing Old Testament scenes, soldiers armed with rifle and bayonet are introduced, which, being placed alongside ancient chariots, give a somewhat grotesque appearance to an ecclesiastical picture. The paintings are rude, and in many of them the expression depicted upon some of the gentlemen's faces verge towards the ludicrous. The pictures of Our Saviour appear to be copies of a picture which is familiar to all of us, but the copies are so far different from the original that the result is difficult to describe. There is one picture there, however, which has been saved from the annual dish up, namely, one of the Crucifixion, done evidently some years ago by a Jesuit. Besides these pictures, they have also series of paintings (!) representing their recent wars with the Egyptians, and referring principally to the battles of Gundet and Gourra. They are so crude that the only interest in them is their ludicrous effect; and as any tent-mate says, a description would give no more interest to a reader than that of the figures which I have no doubt you, as a grammar schoolboy, have drawn on a slate in derision of your master.

As regards the houses, they are very little better than those of the villages. Some, however, have risen to two storeys, the upper one consisting of a thatched hut, in many cases, I should think, being their winter supply of straw. To get up to these you go up a flight of mud steps outside the lower storey. The materials used are sticks as a lining, and thatched with straw or hay, outside of which is plastered a layer of mud and other nasty ingredients; there is no window; and a bamboo reed door completes the Abyssinian's castle, not forgetting, of course, the minor inmates, of which there are myriads. The smoke finds its way out where it can, except in some cases where they have taken the trouble to make a hole in the apex and stuck a broken pot over it. Most of them are surrounded by a hedge or mud wall, enclosing a courtyard into which, of course, all the refuse is thrown, forming a yard for the cattle. The streets, or, as one might call them, enlarged gutters, are so badly defined and so filthy, that any description is inadequate. They are so narrow, that in many places two pedestrians could not walk abreast. They appear to be the recognised depôt, not only for dust, but for any dead animal, and such like, as the people can manage to deposit there. Hence one can see that a pocket-handkerchief well steeped in scent is necessary.

We have now been here a fortnight, and are getting rather tired of the place. We have not received any particular amount of civility. Supplies have at times been very scarce. When first we came, the people were stopped from selling us anything. Then when they were allowed, the soldiers told off for our guard would only let their friends come in, of course making it all the dearer for us. Then last Saturday some of the fellows went down to the market and brought some spears, which were taken from them. For this we were confined to the camp and could only go out with an escort—well, in fact, we have to now. This was reported to Ras Alula, who was very indignant, and placed a placard up in the bazaar saying things were to be sold at their proper price.

This, however, has not had much effect. We are, in fact, more or less prisoners here. The Admiral wished to send some of us down, and asked for an escort, but they would give him no answer; then some of us wanted to go to Axum, where there is an ancient church and "Solomon's Sword," but they did not care about our going there, so refused an escort. Our mode of paying for things is by empty bottles and bits of cloth. Having a small kit, my tent-mate and myself may be seen of a morning washing out things. We find socks and handkerchiefs all very well, but flannel shirts and such like are rather heavy. However, if they do not look white, they are clean, which is the chief thing.

The fellows on board the ship say it is fearfully hot at Massowah, and that they do nothing from eight till five. It certainly is hard lines for them. They say that even the flies die from the heat there this month. I have still kept up my search for snails, but it has proved fruitless, and there are no stones worth bringing. It is all a kind of volcanic rock. The *Globes* have come in and are very useful up here indeed where we have nothing to read. I brought some of my seaside library up, but as I have finished all of them, I am now hovs to for something. There is nothing else to do. We have just been told that the French Consul, who arrived the other day to take part, or "rather put his word in," as regards our treaty, is going to send a mail down, so this goes by him. I will send you some remarks on the Abyssinian nation next time. The King may perhaps arrive here on Saturday or Monday next. He is at present taking his yearly wash at some baths, and says, "I am washing; do not be in a hurry to go; I am coming soon!"

Adowa, May 10.

WHO WAS THE TICHBOURNE CLAIMANT?

AT Sydney, on June 6, an application was made before the Primary Judge by Edmund and Charles Orton to have William Creswell, a lunatic inmate of Parramatta Asylum, released to them on the ground that he is their brother Arthur. About tkree years ago an order was made that the lunatic should be released to Mr. Joseph Eckford; but that gentleman did not enter into recognizances for his safe keeping within the required period. Another application made by one Daniel Smith, in the interests of the Tichborne Relief Association, was dismissed on the ground that it was not made "friends" of the lunatic within the meaning of the Act.

Mr. Barton, who appeared for the applicants, having read a number of affidavits, the witnesses present were then called upon.

Charles Orton, cross-examined by Mr. Own, said he had been twelve months in this colony; his expenses were being paid by Miss Baring, of England; he received his supplies from Mr. Eckford; he supposed Mr. Eckford to be the same gentleman who formerly applied for the discharge of the same patient; there was another application by a man named Daniel Smith on the ground that he was Arthur Orton; witness made an effort against that because Smith wanted to make a show of his brother through the country; Mr. Eckford applied for his release as Creswell; Miss Baring was a daughter of one of the bankers of that name; he did not know anything about the Tichborne Relief Association; he never had anything to do with it; he was present in England on the Tichborne trial; witness was not examined at that trial for perjury; the verdict in the Tichborne trial was that the claimant was Arthur Orton; he did not make an affidavit in Tichborne v. Lushington; he made only one affidavit that if he was his brother he had a scar down his left cheek; witness had never seen the claimant, but he had said that if he had a scar down his cheek he was his brother; he did not say directly that the claimant was his brother; he received money for making the affidavit, but he did not know whether it came from the Tichborne family.

His Honour said it would be very much better if the affidavit were produced.

Mr. Owen, who with Mr. Wise appeared for the Crown, said the printed record of the trial in 8 vols. was in the Public Library.

The witness, further examined, said he was not called upon to give evidence in the trial of the claimant for perjury; he would swear that he was not in court any day when the Chief Justice was summing up; he was not acting for the claimant during any part of the trial by instructing the solicitors; nor did he afterwards turn round and help the Crown.

Mr. Owen said he would read the summing up of the Chief Justice that the witness had done what he had just denied.

His Honour said he would like to have some authority before he permitted that to be done. What had the opinion of the Chief Justice to do with evidence in contradiction of the witness?

Mr. Owen said he had no authority in text-book or otherwise which he could quote.

His Honour said the learned counsel no doubt had a very strong moral ground for proceeding, but he was not doing that which was legal.

Witness, further examined, said he bad met Mrs. Fairhead in Preston Row, but he never asked her when she had seen his brother, nor did he explain that he meant by that the claimant.

His Honour stopped any further questions as to what Mrs. Fairhead had sworn.

Mr. Barton objected to what witnesses had sworn about the marks on his brother's body.

Witness, continuing, said his brother Arthur came to Hobart in 1852, and he had not seen him for 30 years; he did not think his brother had seen him in the meanwhile; the only sister who had come out to Australia was Mrs. Elizabeth Jury; she came out three or four years ago; he believed she came out to ascertain whether Creswell was her brother; he did not know who paid her expenses; he heard she had been out here; Arthur Orton was marked slightly with the small-pox; he did not think he had any mark, but a scar on the left cheek; he got that in South America; he had it when he went away; he had been away to Valparaiso before that; he must have been tattooed. Witness said he was a butcher, and followed his business in London, but he had no business at present; when he came away he was in a rice store; he did not know anything about his brother.

Re-examined, the witness stated that the Crown officers knew where he was during the criminal trial; he was subpœnaed, but was never called; he had recognised Creswell at the asylum almost immediately; he was brought in by himself; he saw a few pock-marks upon him; he recognised him by his strong likeness to the family and the scar down the face; his figure and the shape of the limbs were other points by which he recognised him.

Edward Orton, cross-examined by Mr. Owen, said he had only been here two months; it was in 1849 that he last saw Arthur Orton; he was paying his own expenses; he was a machinist; he came out here to try and get his brother and take care of him; he was living in Mexico, 550 miles from the sea coast; he knew of his brother being here through correspondence with his sisters, Mrs. Jury and Mrs. Tredgett; his passage here had been paid by Miss Baring; he came right through from Mexico here; he was a married man, and his home was in Mexico; he intended to take the patient home to England, and leave him with his sisters, Mrs. Jury and Mrs. Tredgett; it was seven or eight years since Mrs. Jury was in Australia; Mrs. Tredgett could never have been in Tasmania.

Re-examined, the witness stated that he was in constant communication with Mrs. Jury, Mrs. Tredgett, and his niece; he had seen public reports of Mrs. Mina Jury, but she was no relation of his; he was 53 years old, and his brother Arthur was about 51.

Gordon Duncan, grain dealer and commission agent, of Benalla, in Victoria, stated that he was born in St. Mary-le-axe, in London; he came to Australia in 1852, he then being 22 years old; the family of George Orton, of Wapping, were neighbours of his; he went to live in London in 1840, and was there till he came away; he knew the eight sons of George Orton, and saw them everyday; he remembered cutting Arthur Orton on the left hand, on the fleshy part between the forefinger and thumb; he had playfully drawn a knife across his hand; think it was the back of the knife; he inflicted a mark which would be indelible; he saw Arthur Orton continuously until he went to sea; he saw him when he came back from South America; witness left England two years before Arthur Orton; witness had been 32 years in Victoria; he had identified Creswell in the Parramatta Asylum in June last; he had heard of his being there, and had gone to the asylum with three gentlemen from Benalla and Wangaratta; he requested the permission to see Creswell amongst the other patients; witness identified him in a yard where there were 170 others; about five yards from the gate witness recognised Creswell as his old playfellow; he did not recognise him by his hand; it was the patient's peculiar blue eyes which caught his attention first; his figure was what he expected to find, Orton having been a very symmetrical man; in the boardroom witness showed his friends the scar on the back of Creswell's hand; it was alongside a larger one on the back of the hand; one of the frinds who has with him was the Mayor of Wangaratta; witness had been to the asylum three times since June; he went there about a fortnight ago with Peebles and E. Orton; the latter introduced Peebles as the second mate of the ship Middleton, by which he came to Hobart in 1853 or 1854; Peebles said, "Don't you know me, William?" he said, "Yes, I remember"; he said, "Don't you remember, the ferret biting you?" the lunatic made no answer, and then Peebles took up his forefinger; Peebles then showed witness the scar on the from finger; he thought it was on the right hand; witness asked him whether he could remember him, and he said he could; he said he remembered who cut him on the hand; he had not the slightest doubt that this man was Arthur Orton.

Cross-examined, the witness said the lunatic answered every question, "Yes, I remember;" he said nothing further to show that he knew who cut him; Peebles had addressed him as "William," because he would not be called anything else; witness called him Arthur, and he said, "That is not my name;" witness had come to Sydney at the time of the opening of the railway; he saw Eckford at his own house; witness had communicated with Charles Orton when he came out, and he was living at Eckford's; he did not remember that C. Orton told him he was trying to get the lunatic out in order that he might prove he was Arthur Orton, and thus get the claimant out of gaol.

Re-examined: The witness said he had no interest in this matter except to further the ends of justice.

James Peebles, a sailor, stated that he was 67 years old: he remembered when second mate of the Middleton, on a trip from London to Hobart, seeing Arthur Orton, who had charge of two ponies and ferrets on board the ship; he was a butcher and killed what was wanted; the ship sailed on the 22nd November, 1852, from London; witness saw his name on the articles; he was present when a ferret bit Arthur Orton on the forefinger of his right hand; witness helped him to take the ferret off; Orton left the ship in Hobart, and witness went on in her to Batavia; she was subsequently lost; on his return to Hobart he saw Orton in October, 1853, and used to meet him there for some 12 months afterwards; witness remembered no scar on his face; he had seen Creswell at the the Parramatta Asylum; he had been there three times; on the first time witness was put into the yard to find him, and among 170 men, witness saw him sitting down and accosted him as Arthur; he said his name was William; the moment he got up on his feet witness was sure of his identity; he was just the same as before, only a little older; witness saw the ferret bite that day; when witness took up his finger the day he went with Duncan, the lunatic said, "Ah, that is the ferret bite, you helped me to get him off;" he had not least doubt that the man was the same as he who sailed from London in 1852; he was going to the Snowy River diggings with Orton; witness was running backwards and forwards between Hobart and Melbourne during the 12 months he saw Orton in Hobart.

Cross-examined:—The witness said he went to the asylum with the Ortons and Duncan three or four week ago; witness was staying at Eckford's Hotel with the Ortons; he went to the asylum six years ago with Mr. Locke, and gave a statement in reference to former inquiries; he believed he had mentioned the incident of the ferret bite then; he forgot whether that was before or after Orton's sister was out here; witness had been living in Sydney for ten years; witness had hurt his arm, and had had to go to the poorhouse; Mr. Eckford came and took him out.

Edmund Orton, recalled by Mr. Owen, said that he was not examined in the Tichborne trial, and knew nothing about it until it was over; he got no letters from his sisters asking him to come home; about the time of the trial he went into the interior of Mexico, and did not get his letters for eight months; he did not know that he was advertised for and supposed to be dead; he knew he was supposed to be in England.

Mr. Duncan, recalled, and he recognised Edmund Orton. He was very like the lunatic.

Joseph Eckford stated that he could not tell who Miss Baring was; he was acting for Miss Baring; he knew that she was an independent lady, and that she had taken up this case on her own responsibility, believing that the lunatic was none other than Orton; she had never seen the claimant, and there was no doubt that she was doing what she was in justification of the claimant; he received funds from her once; he could carry on the case without Miss Baring; C. and E. Ortons were living in his house; he wrote to Edmond Orton in Mexico, having found he was there; witness found out the name of the town on a map, and wrote to him that he would be wanted out here; he suggested he should communicate with Miss Baring; he did not tell him he was wanted to identify his brother; witness had tried to get Thomas Creswell out to identify his brother; he had applied to have him released as William Creswell on a power of attorney he had from his brother; Miss Baring knew nothing about that application; he knew that £2,300 had been offered for Arthur Orton; the reward had been withdrawn; when he made the application he was acting for Guildford Onslow, who had been connected with the Tichborne Relief Association; witness was in communication with Miss Baring, and would send a cablegram to her in half an hour.

Re-examined, the witness identified a photograph as that of Creswell, and another as that of Charles Orton; he was prepared to swear that they were bona-fide photographs; the lunatic now had a longer beard, and was shorter; there was a photographer in Paramatta named Tuke.

His Honour said the photographs had not been proved to be genuine, and therefore he could not receive them at present.

The witness further stated that if the man were proved to be Creswell it would further the ends of justice, because the Duke of Wellington held certain property belonging to the family. He had Thomas Creswell's description of his brother. This was the document.

Mr. Owen objected to the document on the grouud that it appeared to be written by two persons. It was very unsatisfactory to have such partial evidence not upon oath.

Witness said the document was in Miss Baring's handwriting; the questions were written by Miss Baring and the answers by Thomas Creswell.

His Honour said enquiry should be made as to the question whether the Attorney-General said it was unnecessary to have Thomas Creswell brought out here.

The witness said that Mr. Brunker was told the same thing.

Mr. Owen said there was no objection raised at the time that Mr. Eckford made his application, because the man was then called Wm. Cresswell, but the Crown considered it had a very high duty to perform in order to prevent this unfortunate man from being taken out upon a sham identification, merely for the purpose of having a man released who was very properly in prison.

His Honour said the Act contemplated that relatives should take charge of such a person as this, and take the burden of his maintenance upon themselves.

Mr. Owen said that was when it could be shown that the application was for the benefit of the lunatic.

His Honour said he did not see why the Tichborne matter should be introduced into the question. Of course, it would be a very undesirable thing to have fresh litigation about it. He would deal with this application as if it were for the release of an ordinary lunatic, and would take it that it would be for the patient's benefit if his friends were able to look after him; always provided that it was proved that the applicants were his friends.

Mr. Barton drew attention to the fact that the Crown were quite content to allow the lunatic to be released on the former occasion when it was thought he was Creswell; but when it was sought to identify him as Arthur Orton, the Crown sent counsel into court to argue as strongly against his release as if they were briefed by the Tichborne family.

His Honour said the Crown had introduced the case. Of course it had a right to show that the application was not a bona-fide one. What had he to do with other reasons for his release, if he were committed to the custody of his friends? The unfortunate man could not be used himself, but could only be looked at.

Mr. Owen said that if his Honour was of that opinion, then the duty of the Crown was at an end.

His Honour.—No; it is your duty to contest it altogether.

Mr. Brunker having put in an appearance to be examined, his Honour suggested that Mr. Owen should interview the Attorney-General as to the point whether Thomas Creswell's attendance from England had been dispensed with, before the argument, which he would set down for the next Friday.

His Honour made an order that the lunatic should be in attendance when the matter came on again.—*Sydney Morning Herald.*

LITERARY REMAINS OF CHARLES READE.—I.

BY a clause in his will Mr. Charles Reade desired Mr. Liston, his executor, to offer his note-books and scrap-books for inspection and copying for two years, publicity being given to this fact by advertisement. The advertisemen thas not yet appeared, but the *Pall Mall Gazette* sent down one of its representatives to obtain such information as it thought would be interesting to the general public and Mr. Liston most kindly gave him every possible facility for his work. It may be well to quote from Mr. Reade's will his actual words concerning the disposal of this most valuable collection, as only a garbled report has as yet appeared:—

EXTRACT FROM CHARLES READE'S WILL.

"I request the said Charles Liston to offer my note-books and my scrap-books for inspection and copying, but not for appropriation or removal, of any part whatever at his own house, but not elsewhere, by any professional writers, especially of dramatic or narrative fiction, for the term of two years from the time of my death; and I request that he will make such offer known by public advertisements, and after such term of two years I authorize him in his own discretion to give the said collection to some public library under such conditions with reference to their care and preservation as he may deem it desirable to impose, if in his opinion there should be any public library in Great Britain disposed to treat them with respect; but in the event of his not finding any public library to whom he should deem it meet to give them as aforesaid, I request and authorize him to adopt some other means of keeping them together, either by his own retention of them or by such other means as shall seem to him fit to preserve them as evidence of my labours."

Charles Reade was not methodic in the disposition of his papers, and Mr. Liston estimates that it will take him at least two years before the chaotic mass of papers can be reduced to anything like order; and in this work he is now busily engaged. A curious collection might be formed of the letters from mad men and mad women, with Mr. Reade's estimate of their special degree of sanity or insanity, based on the contents, for he had seen but few of the writers. Here, perhaps, is an old prompt-book, there a scheme of a story. There is manuscript in boxes, in trunks, in drawers, and in closets, all of which must be carefully gone through. The gist of all these will probably be embodied in a memoir of the novelist.

CHARLES READE'S NOTE BOOKS.

Charles Reade was a voluminous writer, but of the extent of what he has left behind him it is impossible as yet to speak. He had planned out a huge work on the "Wisdom and Folly of Nations," dealing with politics and social and domestic details, for which he had gathered many facts and made many notes. Then he had partly written a dissertation on certain Bible characters, and some of the sheets have even been printed for his own private use. But these are scarcely likely to be published. Another literary curiosity is an auto-criticism of "Christie Johnstone," which has never seen the light. Mr. Reade kept a journal for many years, but in a desultory fashion—writing, perhaps, a few pages, then making no further entries for two or three weeks. It was not until Mrs. Seymour's death in 1879 that he began to keep a diary in the strict sense of the word, when he missed that long-cherished companionship. The sympathetic ear into which he had poured his troubles was gone, so he turned to the blank pages of his journal. These notes, most scrupulously preserved, would possibly fill three volumes. Then there are many short stories which have appeared in newspapers and magazines, and some again which are in manuscript. Their pecuniary value it is impossible to estimate. For some of his novels Mr. Reade received very large sums. He would perhaps be paid £2,000 for the right of printing his story in serial form in a newspaper or magazine, and from £1,000 to £2,000 for its publication in book form. He received almost as much from the American publishers for early sheets of his novels. For short articles or stories he was generally paid at the rate of £5 a page.

HIS WORKSHOP.

Charles Reade despised literary fopery. He had a weakness for marqueterie, indeed, and was fond of pictures, but his workshop—or his literary store-room, rather, for he did but little actual writing here—is bare enough for an anchorite. One side of the room is taken up with shelves of all sizes, varying from that of the *Times* to the duodecimo. Here are stored those wonderful guardbooks, scrapbooks, and folios, to keep up which used to be one of the pleasures and labours of his life. They have never been disturbed since he took his last look at them. How many romantic stories do they contain, how many tales of cruelty, of oppression! What notes of fiery indignation are to be found at their side! What innumerable pages of curious phraseology, figures of speech, what volumes of incidents! What Augean stables to be cleaned out by that vigorous and untiring hand, what pages of jokes, of forgotten scandals, of police reports! A tortuous maze, of which for the present the key is gone. This vast collection was divided into notebooks, scrap-books, and folio cards, and these again were divided into giant folios, folios, and large quartos. He filed *Lloyd's Weekly News* as a chronicle of events. On the lower shelves are volumes of the *Times*, the *Illustrated London News*, the *Graphic*, the *Police News*, *Day's Doings*, the *New York Police Gazette*. He used to devote one day in the week to the entering up of his various newspapers materials, cutting out of the great masses of papers and magazines such paragraphs or pages as he thought would be useful to him.

HIS METHOD OF WORK.

At eight o'clock he used to rise. At nine he breakfasted. At ten he began his work, which generally lasted until two or thereabouts. His work was done in the drawing-room, from the windows of which he could look on to the smooth lawn, sometimes watching the traffic as it passed the bottom of the garden, or looking on at a game of tennis, or amused by the gambols of his tame hares. When the French windows were closed no noise from the street could reach him, though he was not as some authors, for he even tolerated the presence of a friend when at work. When he had fairly broken the ice of a story he worked with great rapidity, and sometimes for many hours without a rest. He loved great sheets of drab manuscript paper, great pens and the blackest of ink. As each sheet was done it was numbered and thrown on to the floor, which after a few hours was carpeted with manuscript. The maid-servant gathered up the sheets: they were put in order, and sent to his favourite copyist, who returned them written out clean in a neat round hand. Mr. Reade went over them again, slashing here or adding there. The revised sheets were once more copied out, once more revised, and then sent to the printer's. *Punch* once declared that a compositor threw himself off Waterloo Bridge in a fit of madness induced by Charles Reade's manuscript—a little joke which he took much to heart. It proved effective, however, and was good for both compositor and copyist. At times he dictated a story, but this happened very seldom. He took no lunch, but dined late, often going to the theatre after dinner.

AUTHORS AND THEIR LETTERS.

One huge tome Mr. Reade has devoted to letters from "Eminent Men and Women," who have written to him on various subjects. Each of these has been carefully pasted down, and sometimes the envelope which contained them is placed by their side. With few exceptions these are accompanied by some pungent remark, or kindly commentary in a few vigorous and incisive words. We give here a number of examples which seemed to us, durin a too hasty glance at the book, to possess general interest. There are numerous letters from Wilkie Collins on many matters, concerning MSS. of novels, and points which one or other of the novelists had raised in the construction of plots, and so on. Above one of these is written in Reade's bold, though not always legible, handwriting: "An Artist of the pen. There are terribly few of these among writers. Again, Mr. Wilkie Collins has been consulted by his friend, and sends two pages of "Considerations for R.," Mr. Reade noting that "these are remarks by my friend Wilkie, made at the 10th of December number of my story 'Put Yourself in his Place.'" This in itself is a literary curiosity, and it is only our limited space which forbids reproduction. There are several letters from Lord Lytton, whom he rated very highly as a dramatist and a novelist. These are sad scrawls, written in the most slovenly fashion, on scraps of poor paper. Some are signed "L.," others "Lytton." One is inscribed, "Bulwer introduces me to Dickens." There are perhaps a dozen letters from Charles Dickens, from 1861 to 1863, written in a delicate and legible hand, with his favourite blue ink, from Hanover-terrace, the office of *All the Year Round*, and Gadshill, on various subjects. One of Dickens' daughters had occasion to write to Mr. Reade, ending her letter with a most flourishing signature, which he could not decipher. He made the best of it, though he was evidently rather angry. "Unintelligible Christian name, and a surname Kent, so I wrote a curt reply to Mrs. Kent, because you don't offend by calling a spinster a wife, but by calling a wife miss you may." This is scribbled in Miss Dickens' letter of apology and explanation. A warm friendship appears to have existed between Reade and Mr. Dion Boucicault, cemented by the work which they did in combination. Indeed, one of the first letters we come to is one from Boucicault, to whom the novelist had submitted the MS. of the dramatized version of "It's Never too Late to Mend." On the back of the envelope is the following:—"Boucicault, MS. Drama, 'It's Never too Late to Mend.' Advises me to cut out the Jew and Jacky. Aha! Old Fox! They will outlive thee and me." There are many letters from Miss Braddon (Mrs. Maxwell), for whom Mr. Reade entertained the greatest regard, and many again from Mr. Edwin Arnold, the editor of the *Daily Telegraph*. Miss Braddon, for instance, writes to him on taking a new house: "What a lot of helpless, innocent creatures I shall have to slaughter 'sensationally' for the benefit of bricklayers and carpenters." And again, Mr. Reade used to maintain that the left hand should be used as easily as the right, and carried on a long crusade for the promulgation of his idea. About this time we find a short note from Miss Braddon, "an attempt with the left hand"—an attempt which cannot be called successful. In one corner we found a letter from George Henry Lewes, undated. "An article by you," he writes to Reade, "that wouldn't be worth printing would be a curiosity in its way, it must be so infernally wrong." At the top he scribbles: "Are we never to see you on a Sunday (between four and six)? We are always in, and generally get some good talkers to come." On a letter of Martin Tupper he writes: "A man unreasonably pitched into; he is not the only man who has made an easy hit with a single book. Examples: 'Dame Europa's School,' 'Tom Brown's School Days,' 'Rab and his Friends,' 'Self-Help,' 'Jane Eyre.' None of these writers could write two remarkable books if they wrote for ever."

ACTORS AND ACTRESSES.

This most interesting collection contains a large number of letters from actors and actresses. Miss Kate Terry (Mrs. Lewis) was a prime favourite. Her letters deal with private matters, and are best left alone, but we shall offend no susceptibilities by reproducing some of Mr. Reade's kindly words of Miss Kate Terry. He says: "The sweetest, tenderest, and most intelligent actress of her day. Young in years, but old in expression, and fuller of talent than an egg is of meat." Of Miss Ellen Terry he was also a warm admirer. Writing under one of her letters to him, written some years ago, he says:—"Ellen Terry. An enigma. Her eyes are pale. Her hair rather long; her complexion delicate. Her expression *kills* any pretty face you ever see beside her. A pattern of fawn-like grace." And, again, later, he writes, "This young lady possesses to perfection what Voltaire calls 'le grand art de plaire.'" Playgoers will remember Miss Furtado (Mrs. J. S. Clark). Mr. Reade has done her some kind office, and she writes to thank him. "Miss Furtado—a beautiful girl and an actress; too fond of *il tremolo* as a supposed vehicle of emotion." A letter from Jefferson—"an admirable American actor"—comes shortly after, with a pithy criticism of his acting. Here, again, are a few lines about Sothern, by the side of a letter from the actor to Mr. Reade. "This gentleman is a dry humourist. I believe he professes to mesmerize, and is an imitator of the Davenport Brothers. He can get his hands out of any knot I can tie. His Dundreary is true comedy, not farce. He is as grave as a judge over it, and in that excellent quality a successor to Liston." There is an amusing note on a letter from Miss Ada Menken, a portion of which we reproduce:—"Miss Menken, a clever woman with beautiful eyes, very dark blue. A bad actress, but made a hit by playing Mazeppa in tights—a quadrogamist. Her last husband was, I believe, John Heenan. I saw him fight Tom King. . . . . Requiescat in pace. Goodish heart. loose conduct, gone." A young actress did not quite please Mr. Reade, so he cast her in a less important part. The "disappointed novice" wrote a longish letter to Mrs. Seymour telling her how "I am scratched," and how, on hearing the news, she had a "good cry," but consoled herself with the fact that "Mr. Reade had promised to have his eye on me, which is a very bright streak on my horizon." On another page is the Lord Chamberlain's licence for Reade's play "The Robust Invalid," signed by Mr. Donne and Earl Sydney, "who writes his name illegibly." Again, "a characteristic letter from an actor who cheeked me on my own stage." Of Benjamin Webster he says: "An admirable actor when he happens to have studied the words."

"A HERO AND A MARTYR."

There are two or three short letters from Anthony Trollope. Neither of the two novelists seems to have been much enamoured of the other's work. During his career, Mr. Reade had business transactions with many publishers, with most of whom he appears to have quarrelled, a result which is not surprising considering his fiery tongue and caustic pen. An amusing instance of the hastiness with which his opinions changed may be related. On one page of the letter book is a note from Mr. George Smith, in which he makes an agreement with Mr. Reade. Under this is written: "From George Smith, the Prince of publishers—a noble gentleman." We turn over a few pages and come to another letter from Mr. Smith, declining in the most courteous manner a proposition of Reade's, stating in the clearest terms his reasons for doing so. "King Smith declines to publish," notes the novelist adding an indignant comment. Mr. Reade was a large contributor to the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette* at one time and one in particular of his contributions, "A Hero and a Martyr," caused considerable discussion at the time. Sir Arthur Helps, for instance, wrote for a copy of the paper containing the story, that he might bring it before the notice of the Queen. "Of course," he writes, "like all sensible people, she doubtless reads her *Pall Mall*, but she may have missed this story, devoting herself to the political articles." Afterwards we hear that the Queen was, like many others, incredulous. The hero of the story was James Lambert, and in this volume is a pathetic letter, written in rough, uncultivated characters with a long note by Mr. Reade, from which the following is an extract: "Dictated by James Lambert, a hero, who saved just forty lives in the Clyde, some of them at great peril to himself." The letter tells how poor Lambert was poverty-stricken, and without some friendly aid had not anything but the poorhouse left. "It will kill me," he says (we quote from memory), "if I am deprived of my daily walk by the river-side which has been familiar to me for so long." Turning over more pages we find letters from Mark Lemon, Shirley Brooks, from Artemus Ward offering stalls for his lecture, from Horace Wigan, "a dry old chip," from Bernal Osborne, "a parliamentary wit, shrewd, long-headed," from John Forster, from Mark Twain, "an American humourist and really has much humour," from Edwin James, "under a cloud," and worthy Mr. Plimsoll, "who deserves a civic crown," and an amusing letter from Mr. Burnand beginning, "No larks;" but we will not divulge any secrets. Mr. Liston showed us a scrap of Mr. Reade's handwriting when a boy of twelve, a letter which he wrote to his mother. in a bold round hand, indicating the progress he had made in his studies. On this is inscribed a memo., written a few years ago: "This is the way C. R. wrote before." "I remember working this quite well, and how proud I was of the *i* in Sallust."

THE VIVISECTION RETURNS.

MISS FRANCES POWER COBBE writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Before abandoning itself to joy on reading Mr. Busk's just-presented report, it appears to me that the British public ought to be afforded the information needed to enable it to estimate the just value of that document. I do not of course refer to the columns wherein the licences and certificates issued during the past year from the Home Office are registered. These, no doubt, are perfectly accurate, albeit when the Home Secretary himself declared last year in Parliament (and interrupted Mr. G. Russell on purpose to declare) that "under the Act demonstrations were forbidden" (see *Times*, April 5), it is somewhat confounding to find from these returns that this year again, as in every previous year since the Act was passed, the Home Office has issued from eight to seventeen certificates, expressly, as the column is headed, "Permitting Experiments in Illustrations Lectures." The matter on which we call for information, however, is not this singular discrepancy between what Sir William Harcourt says in Parliament and what he does at the Home Office, but the mode in which the gentleman who has held the office of inspector since 1867 understands his duties; and as a corollary, the value which attaches to his opinion concerning what is done in the various laboratories throughout the country.

As an archdeacon is, we know, a "person who performs archdeaconal functions," so an inspector, I apprehend, is generally understood to indicate a person who actually "inspects"—*i.e.*, who sees with his own eyes the schools, factories, nuisances, or whatever else he may be appointed to "inspect." Certainly it is not commonly understood to signify a gentleman who, in the repose of his library, registers and tabulates the reports forwarded to him—let us say, by the schoolmasters or mistresses, announcing the flourishing state of education in their schools, by the factory owners describing the admirable order of their factories, and by the proprietors of common lodging-houses of the fragrance of their drains. Is it too much to ask that Mr. Busk should fortify his report by affording us some facts and figures proving his fulfilment of the plan laid down in Clause 10 of the Act, whereby it is enacted "that the Secretary of State shall cause all registered places to be from time to time visited by inspectors for the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of this Act?" As yet we lack any assurance that Mr. Busk actually "inspects" any such registered places, much less "all of them," all over the kingdom, either "from time to time," when his visits may or may not be expected, or at any time whatever. On the contrary, the phrases which Mr. Busk uses in his reports convey a very different impression. In his earlier reports he talks much of "the descriptions with which I have been furnished," and of "particulars that have come to my knowledge," but very little of "what I have myself witnessed;" and in this last report of 1884 he says, "No appreciable suffering would be caused if the provisions of the Act were faithfully carried out, which I have every reason to believe was done" (p. 2). Whether other inspectors appointed to protect men, women, and children (who have got tongues to complain of their wrongs) are in the habit of issuing similar reports to these, and equally disdain to register their own visits and inspections, I am unable to say. But I must be allowed to remark that Professor Burdon-Sanderson's warning to the Royal Commissioners (minutes 2,352) that he "could not see that any inspection was possible," and that "no inspection would give any guarantee whatever as to what happened when the inspector was not present," has been only too well verifiod.

In speaking of these returns (up to 1883) in Parliament Mr. Reid described the process by which they were got up and his description has never been repudiated by Mr. Busk himself or by any one on his behalf:—

The returns before the House are compiled by Mr. Busk and that gentleman certifies that, in his opinion, no appreciable amount of pain has been inflicted. Let me explain how these returns are got up. A gentleman gets a licence to perform operations. He performs them in secret, or if in the presence of others, in the presence of persons who hold no positions of authority. The accounts of the operations are forwarded to Mr. Busk, and he in his return to Parliament gives no clue to the operation but simply records his opinion as to their nature, and gives a list of the licences. Now, in the case of any other thing that we might license under exceptional circumstances, would it be reasonable to make the licencees the judges as to how they used their power? And is it reasonable in this matter to make the person who has to perform the operation the judge as to how far the operation he performs is painful? Mr. Busk is a gentleman of honour, but he is a great partisan against the agitation in which I take a humble part. Therefore I say upon that we have not got an accurate means of ascertaining what is being done, or what the nature of the experiment is.

In the above remark, that Mr. Busk is a "great partisan against the anti-vivisection movement," Mr. Reid was supported by an official letter in my hands, wherein Mr. Busk styles that movement a "senseless and mischievous agitation." With this knowledge of his sentiments it is not uncharitable to suppose that when he, a wealthy gentleman, undertook the inglorious and (if fairly carried out) invidious office of inspecting the doings of his brethren, members of the Royal Society and other physiologists, Mr. Busk was more moved by a desire to see justice done to science, of which he is a votary, rather than to animals, for whom he has never I believe manifested the smallest sympathy. Be this as it may, it is too much to expect that the "senseless and mischievous" agitators should be satisfied with the judgment of a gentleman so minded respecting the painlessness of experiments which he does not even condescend to tell us he has witnessed, and concerning which he enables us to judge (to use Professor Mantegazza's word) of the value of his Algometria, when he observes "that the pain inflicted in the cases in column 2, in which any result ensued, would be no more than that which accompanies ordinary vaccination and its consequences." As if, forsooth! it were quite the same thing to be inflicted with cowpox as with tuberculosis or rabies!

But there is a reason for something more than vague suspicion of the untrustworthiness of these roseate returns. It is, that during several years, when Mr. Busk has cried "Peace, peace," to the compassionate heart of England, there has certainly been no peace to the unhappy victims of vivisection. In the returns issued in 1879 for 1878, the inspector says "that in sixteen cases alone is there reason to believe that any considerable amount of suffering was directly inflicted." This, however, was one of the years during which Professor Rutherford was actively carrying on those experiments on dogs which have been denounced on all hands as of almost unparalleled severity, as may be judged by the reports to be found in the *British Medical Journal* of 1877, '78, and '79. Again, in the inspector's report of 1882 for 1881 Mr. Busk, after mentioning the inoculation experiments performed during the year, goes on to say: "In the other experiments of a different kind the only pain endured would be that attending the healing of a wound and the necessary confinement, or, in some cases, by the action of drugs administered. The number of cases in which trifling suffering of this kind was caused might be ten or twelve." Yet in that same year of 1881 there took place at Cambridge, according to Professor Michael Foster's *Journal of Physiology* (January, 1882), the whole series of Dr. Roy's experiments on dogs, which included displacing the spleen and dissecting out all the principal nerves of the body, and irritating them for hours; experiments which have been described by an experienced physiologist as "truly awful," and of which it is enough to say that the reflex actions described could not have been obtained from animals rendered insensible by anæsthetics. Such is the confirmation which Mr. Busk's reports receive from some of the few authentic extraneous sources of information to which the public has had access.

THE UNLUCKY DUKEDOM.

ON the extinction of the first creation of the dukedom of Albany, when Duke Murdoch was executed by James I. (of Scotland), the title remained in total disuse during the remainder of the reign. King James II. revived it, but the second creation was no more fortunate than the first. Conferred upon Alexander, James's second son, the title was borne by him for a few years, and then passed to his son John, who died without issue. Of these two Dukes of Albany history gives us only the record of their names. Their lives appear to have been undistinguished, and the title died with them. A strange contrast this to the tragic figure of the next Duke of Albany, Henry Lord Darnley. This was the third creation, and Darnley was the fifth duke. Misfortune still pursued both the title and its possessor. For a while, it is true, things promised well. Darnley seemed marked out as the chosen favourite of fortune. Mary Queen of Scots married him from a variety of motives: partly, no doubt, because he was young and handsome, and she fell in love with him; partly, also, because he was a descendant of the ancient Scottish kings, and would thus help to strengthen Mary's own position. He was made Duke of Albany nine days before the nuptial in 1565, but he was never known by that title, for on his marriage day he was proclaimed king of Scotland, his name being placed before the queen's by the heralds when they delivered the royal proclamations. The murder of Rizzio, in which Darnley undoubtedly had a hand, was the first step in the fifth Duke of Albany's sudden and swift decline. Mistrusted by the queen, deserted by the lords whom he himself had previously betrayed, he was gradually excluded from affairs, and fell into a condition that could only excite pity and contempt. He was positively afraid of being insulted in public, and therefore stayed indoors, while the queen not unfrequently dropped a hint that she would like to be rid of such a husband. The birth of a son and heir, who afterwards became James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, did not mend matters. Mary was told that means could be found for putting things right without imperilling the legitimacy of her son, whose birth had, of course, rendered a dissolution of the marriage out of the question. Then arose James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell. He undertook to remove the king; whether with or without the collusion of the queen need not be discussed. Certain it is that he executed his purpose. Not to go too much into detail respecting a matter which is one of the best-known incidents in English history, let us come at once to this Duke of Albany's miserable end. He had fallen sick at Glasgow. Mary brought him back to Edinburgh, and lodged him in a lonely house not far from Holyrood. Bothwell gained access to the place by bribing Darnley's servants, and caused a quantity of gunpowder to be laid under the chamber in which he slept in order to blow him into the air. "Alarmed," says Ranke, "at the noise made by opening the door, the young sovereign sprang from his bed. While trying to save himself he was strangled, together with the page who was with him. The gunpowder was then fired, and the house laid in ruins." So perished another Duke of Albany, and not the least remarkable of the number. The title fell to his son, but was practically extinct, for on the accession of the son as James VI. it was merged in the crown. In 1600 King James, having a second son, Prince Charles, desired a title for him, and chose that of Duke of Albany. Was ever choice more unlucky? For this duke of the ill-fated name became afterwards Charles I., and was beheaded by his faithful Commons. A personality so familiar needs no description, and we pass on to the next creation—namely, that by King Charles II., who conferred the title on his brother James, Duke of York. He was known before his accession to the throne (James II. of England) as the Duke of York and Albany, a conjunction of names that is familiar even to modern ears. When James became king the title was again merged in the Crown, but for the last time. We have now got past the age when a violent death was the common form in which misfortune overtook men in high station, and henceforth the history of the dukedom of Albany becomes less bloody, while still exhibiting a singular persistence of instability. In 1716 James II. created his brother Ernest Duke o York and Albany. This prince became Bishop of Osnaburg on the death of Charles Joseph, Elector of Treves, in 1715, and was created Duke of York and Albany in the following year. He enjoyed the honour for twelve years, and then died without issue. The next Duke of York and Albany was Prince Edward Augustus, created duke in 1760 by his brother, George III. We know of him that from early youth he was inclined to a maritime life. He was appointed a midshipman, and embarked on board the Essex in 1758, under the command of Commodore, afterwards Earl, Howe, upon an expedition against Cherbourge. Later on he became captain of the Phœnix and served also on board the Hero and Princess Amelia. In 1763 he embarked on a tour through Europe, but at Monaco he was seized with a malignant fever, of which he died, in 1767, in his twenty-eighth year, unmarried. His remains were brought to England and deposited in Henry the Seventh's Chapel. His end presents in some respects a curious parallel to that of the late Duke of Albany. Now we come to the prince who last previous to Prince Leopold bore this ill-fated title. This was Frederick, second son of George III., upon whom the dignity was conferred in 1784. He is remembered as the commander-in-chief of His Majesty's forces, and as having, in 1809, been accused of corruption in the administration of his office. A committee of the House of Commons was appointed to investigate the matter. After a short inquiry, in which Sir Arthur Wellesley bore testimony to the discipline of the army under his command, for which, he said, the country was solely indebted to his Royal Highness, the Committee pronounced a "distinct opinion" that "the charge was wholly without foundation." Thereupon the duke, feeling free to approach His Majesty, at once tendered his resignation, which the king accepted. On May 25, 1811, his Royal Highness was reappointed commander-in-chief, "to the great joy of the army and of all well-affected persons." The duke, in his letter of resignation addressed to his father, made the following among other remarks, which are interesting as showing, even at that time, the good relations which bound the royal family of England together. "The motives which influence his Royal Highness arise from the truest sense of duty and the warmest attachment to His Majesty, from which he has never departed, and which His Majesty has, if possible, confirmed by the affectionate and personal solicitude he has shown for the honour and welfare of his Royal Highness upon this distressing occasion to him: to him, as the most kind and indulgent father and as a generous sovereign, his Royal Highness owes a debt, and this feelings alone would have prompted him to forego all considerations of personal interest in the determination he has taken." Prince Frederick died, without issue, in 1827, and the peerage of Albany once more expired. Not till 1881—within seven years of its quincentenary—was it revived, and then it was conferred upon the lamented prince who, although he held it for a brief period only, imparted to it a lustre not only new, but purer than any bestowed upon it by his predecessors. The first Duke of Albany is a great figure in the early histiry of Scotland. He was king in deed, but not in name; Darnley, the fifth Duke of Albany, was king in name, but not in deed. The sixth, seventh and eighth dukes all came to the crown of England; the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth dukes all fulfilled useful and honourable functions in the high station to which they were born. But through all this long and broken line the title seems to have been the favourite plaything of a relentless fate. It has now, for the ninth time, become extinct, at all events for the present, and in circumstances that yield to none that we have recounted in their mournful and even tragic character.—*Whitehall Review.*

HIGH COURT.—JULY 14.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

190-81—Smith and F.—Mahomed Hajee Ahmed vs. the Secretary of State for India in Council—F. A. Little.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

Re Bhugwandas Hurjewandas, an insolvent.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

198-82—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ashabai vs. Haji Tyab Haji Rahimtoola and others.—Tyebji and D., Macfarlane and E., and Payne, G. and S.—Part heard.

176-83—Thakurdas and D.—Shri Shamatsangji Soorsangji vs. Joosub Haji Ahmed and others.—Macfarlane and E.

147-84—Macfarlane and E.—Haji Saboo Seedick and others vs. Ashabai—Jefferson B. and D.

448-81—Thakurdas and D.—Devidas Hemraj vs. Vussonji Premji.—Smith and F.

60-83—In person (a pauper), Shaban Beebee vs. Currimbux Khyratee.—A. F. Turner.

49-83—J. C. Cama.—Heerabai vs. Dossabhoy Jamsetji Desai and another.—Ardasir and H.

409-80—Tobin and R.—Soobrow Kristna Keni vs. Jetha Purshotum.—Smith and F.

17-84—Craigie, L. and O.—Motichund Hurruckchund vs. Choonilal Maneckial and others.—Balkrishna and B., and Tyabji and D.

304-81—J. C. Cama.—Goolam Hoosein Parpia and another vs. Hafizabai.—Tyabji and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Undefended New Long Causes.

163-84—Payne G. and S.—A. Breul and others vs. the Oriental Bank Corporation.

184-84—Craigie, L. and O.—Byramjee Jeejeebhoy vs. Lutchmondas Sewdindas.

185-84—Thakurdas and D.—Lilladhur Canjee and another vs. Burjorjee Pallonjee Meherjee.

Long Causes.

62-84—Craigie, L. and O.—James Scott vs. Motilall Ramchund.—E. Wilkin.

88-84—H. Bicknell—Lackma Khooshal and others vs. John Gordon—E. Wilkin.—Part heard.

60-84—Little, S., F. and N.—Haji Syed Ahmed Yesdi vs. Ranchordas Dharsey and others.—Hore C. & B.

1-84—Payne, G. and S.—David James vs. s.s. Nerbudda and others—Craigie, L. and O. (Admiralty suit.)

95-84—Little, S., F. and N.—M. T. Asedo vs. Dinshaw Bezonji Wadia—Ardesir and H.

115-84—Macfarlane and E.—Thackersey Narronjee vs. Samial Oonkaridas—Bomonjee and H.

195-82—Payne G. and S.—Haji Kulfan Ruttonsey vs. Abdool Currim Dewani.—Thakurdas and D.

369-81—Macfarlane and E. (for pauper)—Ruttonchund Ghellachund vs. Chooniyow and another.—Jefferson B. and D.

126-84—In person—Mahomed Rahimtoola vs. Joosub Abdool Rahman Patel and others—In person.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY, EVENING JULY 12.

YESTERDAY'S London telegrams, whilst showing that money continues to tend easier, report no change in Consols, which are still quoted at 100⅛. A rise of ⅝, however, is advised in the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan, for which the rate now is 106. An improvement of ⅛ is also shown in 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper, but Fours are unaltered. French Rentes have advanced ¼ to 107.

In the general produce market the only movement to notice is a decline of 2s. per cwt. in Coffee. Seeds and Wheat remain as previously quoted.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Market yesterday was quiet at unchanged spot prices but 1-16d. higher in Americans to arrive, and to-day is reported firm, but the sales were only estimated at 7,000 bales yesterday and 5,000 to-day, which is indicative of a very limited business, and Surats both days have been freely offered. In New York ready Mid-Uplands remain at 11 cents. per lb., but futures were 7 points higher yesterday, out of which 3 points have been lost again to-day. It is thus evident that very little importance has been attached to the Bureau report on either side of the Atlantic, the fact being, as we have already pointed out, that private weather accounts of late have been distinctly favourable, whilst the making of the crop rests more with the weather of the coming six weeks than what has already passed. No better indication could be had of the prevailing opinion in the States as to what the growing crop is likely to be than the large shipments which are being made to Europe in the face of the small stocks held both at the ports and in the interior. Financial difficulties may have something to do with these, still Cotton would not be pushed forward so determinedly if a short yield were looked upon as at all a certainty.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position of the staple. The movements shown for the week are unusually small, and whilst the visible supply has only decreased by 80,000 bales the Liverpool Stock has actually increased by 30,000 bales on the week. This return is, no doubt, quite exceptional, and mainly owing to the large arrivals of Surats, but until the figures show a steady and important falling off in the supply prices cannot be expected to improve.

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 11th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Total supply of all kinds	2,098,000	2,300,000	1,904,520
„ „ Surats	673,000	566,000	789,220

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Stock in Liverpool	887,000	995,000	827,520
„ London	53,000	52,000	69,530
American afloat	30,000	50,000	35,000
East Indian „	110,000	146,000	203,000
	1,080,000	1,243,000	1,135,050
Price of Mid-Uplands	6 3-16d.	5 7-16d.	6 15-16d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera ...	4⅝d.	4¼d.	5d.
Difference	1 13-16d.	1 5-16d.	1 15-16d.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Week's receipts..................	7,000	11,000	6,800
„ Exports to U. K.	30,000	23,000	20,000
„ „ Continent....	11,000	2,000	19,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept...	4,786,000	5,094,000	4,622,200
„ Exports to U. K. „ ..	2,316,000	2,758,000	2,214,100
„ „ Cont. „ ..	1,402,000	1,799,000	1,220,300
„ Stock in the Ports	285,000	384,000	234,000

In WHEAT and SEEDS there has been very little doing to-day, the weather being against shipping, and prices are unchanged. Supplies are on a very moderate scale, but a continuation of favourable rain will soon make dealers more willing to contract for future delivery.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods are decidedly firm in tone as regards the future, but we cannot report any actual improvement in prices here, nor is there any increase in the volume of business passing.

FREIGHTS.—For Liverpool ready rates are weaker at 22s. 6d. for wheat and 23s. 9d. for Cotton. The inquiry on behalf of charterers is also slack, and 26s. 3d. is now the best rate offering for this month's loading. There are takers at the same figure for further forward, but owners do not seem anxious to fix.

EXCHANGE is very steady, and practically rates may be called 1-32d. higher, as for large amounts the banks would draw demand at 1s. 7 9-16d., whilst some of them decline to buy credits under 1s. 7 25-32d. Ready quotations are :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 17-32d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic........................	1s. 7½d. „
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 21-32d. „
Credits do. do.	1s. 7¾ to 25-32d. „
France do. do.	Fcs. 2·08¼ to ½d. „

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been in better demand again, and although during business hours the highest quotation given for Fours are Rs. 99⅞ we hear that in the bazaar the quotation later was par. Fours and-a-half are firm at Rs. 102⅜.

SHARES.—The market although quiet has a steadier tone owing to the reasonable rainfall which has set in. Mill shares are generally firm at previous rates, but Anglo-Indians have advanced to Rs. 123. Bank of Bombays have receded to Rs. 788¾. Amongst Press Companies Dhollera and East India are both quoted Rs. 10 lower. Broach Cotton Company have recovered to Rs. 42. Treacher and Company are Rs. 10 lower at Rs. 1,190.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	788¾
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	90

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	950
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,175
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30	335
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 65	605
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co ..	1,400	250	all	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500		1,260
Colaba Press Co......	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,450
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	500	300	all	30	175
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,260
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350	2,975
French Press Co......	300	500	all	75 p.s.	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	325
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co	240	500	all	10 p. ct	495
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	600	250	250	Rs. 15	337½
Mercantile Press......	000	125	125	...	135
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	410
New Indian Press	2,409	125	125	Rs. 25	212½
Prince of W. Press ..	500	......	500	100	690
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	575
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	590
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,220
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	90		65	870

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	18¾	590
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company............	30,000	100	100	Rs. 5	123
Alfred Manf'g. Co...	1,000	500	500	18¾p.s.	515
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	–	Rs. 42½	820
Bhownuggur Mills ...	4,800	100	100	...	39
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,020
BudneiraMf'g.Co.,Ld.	1,000	–	500	...	280
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	680
Connaught Mills......	840	500	50	..	100
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	760
D. Spinning	000	2,000	all	nil	437½
Empress S. & W. Co..	[illegible]	500	all	Rs.37	880
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	45	820
Golam Baba S. Co.....	[illegible]	500	400	20	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	–	570
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	–	840
Hingunghat Mill Co...	700	500	500	60	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,240
Impl. Cotton MillsCo.	900	500	500	..	547½
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	900
James Greaves Mills..	1,100	500	400	..	475
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jewraz Bhailoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	845
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	980
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	3,000	100	100	Rs. 5	136
Madras United	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	160 p.[illegible]	3,200
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	915
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,325
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	750	25	Rs. 12	247½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,475
National Spinning....	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	815
New Great Eastern ..	[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	Rs. 50	965
riental	4,000	62[illegible]	625	Rs. 20	640
arell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	272½
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	18¾	250
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	30	185
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,425
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,490
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs.	860
Southern India	600	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	425
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	675
Western India S. & M. Company.........	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	775

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	700	2,925	Rs. 5	765
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,400	Rs. 13	350

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Otranto, 1,913 tons, Captain R. Potter, sailed on the 12th instant for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer St. Bernard, 1,447 tons, Captain G. Davey, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE barque Victorine, 297 tons, Captain H. Jones, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Colaba, 1,070 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed on the 12th instant for Rangoon, etc., with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Eden Hall, 2,353 tons, Captain A. B. Macdougall, sailed on the 12th instant for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain C. L. Pierre, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE steamer Preston, 1,641 tons, Captain D. B. Rooke, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant, from Cardiff (15th June), with a cargo of 2,360 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Croma, 2,083 tons, Captain E. Cave, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Newcastle (13th June), with a cargo of 3,692 tons coals and 20 drums composition paint. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Assyria, 969 tons, Captain A. Penfound, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Hanna and boy, one Hospital Assistant, wife and three children, and sixty deck.

THE steamer Monte Rosa, 1,587 tons, Captain W. T. Irving, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Cardiff (11th June), with a cargo of 646 tons coals and 90,238 bars and 8,176 bundles iron. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde, Captain Edmonds, sailed on the 12th instant for China, &c., with China and Australian mails, general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Sydney.—Mr. L. G. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Prevost, Major H. T. Langard, Miss Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Dodd, Captain and Mrs. Clehorn, Mr. J. Cannally, Mr. M. M. Sweet, Mr. J. Rolls, Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Stule, Mr. W. Lane, Mr. H. Robertson. For Melbourne.—Mr. Madden and two assistants, Mr. L. Monckson, Mrs. G. L. Thomas, Mr. F. Mckenna, and Mr. Kelelay. For Yokohama.—Captain E. T. Fell. For Colombo.—Major Halbetch, and Captain Short. For Singapore.—Mr. C. E. Walker.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Monte Rosa (s)	Irving	Cardiff, June 11.
12	Croma (s)	Cave	Newcastle, June 13.
	Preston (s).........	Rooke	Cardiff, June 15.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	Inchmaree...........	Major	Marseilles.
	Clyde (s)	Edmond	China, &c.
	Eden Hall (s)	Macdougall..	Liverpool.
	Colaba (s)	Henderson..	Rangoon, &c.
	Otranto (s)	Potter	Hull.
13	St. Bernard	Davey	Dunkirk.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday last :—

Barque Victorine, Jones, to Mauritius.

Steamer Assyria, Penfound, to Persian Gulf.

„ Henry Bolckow, Pierre, to Persian Gulf.

The steamer Adova, to China, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July.			
8	Cartvale	Pope	Bombay, June 21.
9	Mirzapore (s)	Harvey	London, June 4.
	Clan Macdonald(s)	Millar	Liverpool, May 31.

DEPARTURE.

July 8.—Barque Star of Denmark.

Colombo, 9th, 9-20.—French Mail Steamer Saghalion from China arrived.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
9	Ellora (s)............	Calcutta.
10	Himalaya (s)	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
3	Leo (s)............	Marseilles.
	Booldana (s).......	Calcutta.
	Rewa (s)...........	London.
10	Clan Graham (s)..	London.
	Ellora (s)	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

California s—25 cases yellow metal sheets, Latham Abercrombie and Co ; 5 packages earthenware, Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola ; 6 cases iron safes, Punnett and Co ; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, W. and A. Graham and Co.

Clan Forbes s—51 kegs iron nails, Essajee Dawoodjee ; 10 cases whiskey, Killick Nixon and Co.

City Manchester s—30 kegs iron nails, Elliott Wallace and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Forbes s—26 cases paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM LONDON.

Ethiopia s—7 packages papers, Balcrushna Sazba and Co.

Khedive s—135 boxes candles, Essoofally Sumsoodin and Co.

Clyde s—30 bales pot papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 60 boxes candles, Bhaichund Roopchund ; 17 cases varnish, Dossabhoy Sullamanjee ; 9 cases provisions, Abdoolally Mamedally ; 26 packages oilmanstores and cheese, John Fleming and Co ; 15 cases glassware, Sallaymahomed Cassum and Co ; 4 cases fast green, Volkart Brothers ; 8 cases toys, Essoofally Ebramjee ; 10 cases cheese, Jafferbhoy Jeewanjee.

Rosetta s—17 cases brass sheets, Walsh Lovett and Co.

Malwa s—6 cases stationery, Nuzerally Cumroodin.

Altmore s—52 cases matches, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 8 cases varnish and 20 cases dry break color, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co ; 50 runlets coal pitch, Rajbhoy Ookabhoy ; 54 cases sulphuric acid and medicines, Treacher and Co ; 27 cases provision and confectionery, Essoofally Sumsoodin ; 19 bales paper, The Bombay E. S. Press, 5 cases glasswares, Aba Hajee Esmall.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Colombo s—50 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

Rubittino s—30 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gwalior s—3 cases glassware, Volkart Brothers.

FROM ANTWERP.

Clyde s—12 cases glasswares, Cassum Ameer ; 34 cases glassware, Abba Hajee Esmall and Co.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Clyde s—5 cases sherry wine, Peel Cassels and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

California s—2[illegible] bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 65 bales wool, Keeka Khoosal ; 582 cwts wheat, Goculdas Cooverjee ; 650 cwts wheat, Khuttow Veerjee ; 96 bales hemp, Lalljee Narronjee ; 2,400 cwts wheat, Napoo Nensee.

FOR LONDON.

City of Manchester s—9 cwts myrabolams and 79½ cwts nuxvomica, Hajee Sulleman and Co.

Clan Forbes s—75 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 7 cwts horns and 3 bales skins, Framjee Sands and Co ; 2 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co ; 20 bales skins, Cassum Essa ; 36 bales skins, Sulliman Hajee Oomer ; 9 bales skins, V. Canjee and Co ; 10 barrels chutney 5 cases oilmanstores, Manockjee Poonjajee and Sons ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Heerjee Govindjee ; 11 bales hides, Hajee Hassum Oomer ; 122¼ cwts colombo roots, Allymahamed Hassun.

Carthage s—210 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 3,000 cwts myrabolans, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St. Bernard s—4,000 cwts linseed 2,001 cwts rapeseed and 600 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Otranto s—4 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Europa s—200 cwts horns, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Aspatria s—10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adowa s—300 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 250 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 11.

Ruggles, Sub Inspector, Army Education Department, on duty, from Poona.

Steel, Lieut Col, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Abu.

JULY 12.

Nutt, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

Jones-Vaughan, Lieut Col, East Yorkshire, on leave, from Poona.

Williams, Lieut, 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Mhow.

Jervois, Lieut, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 9.

Randolph, Lieut, Wiltshire, to rejoin, to Rawal Pindee.

JULY 10.

Garnett, Captain, East Yorkshire, on duty, to England.

JULY 11.

Beale, Lieut., 7th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

JULY 12.

Holbeche, Major, Royal Munster Fusiliers, on leave, to Ceylon.

Short, Captain, Royal Munster Fusiliers, on leave, to Ceylon.

Steel, Lieut-Col, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Ceylon.

Jones-Vaughan, Lieut Col, East Yorkshire, on leave, to Poona.

Mitchell, Lieut., 20th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Belgaum.

Fell, Captain, 8th Hussars, on leave, to Japan.

Walker, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Singapore.

JULY 13.

Orr, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, to Ahmedabad.

Peignand, Major, Garrison Instructor, from leave, to Poona.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 14 RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Watson's Hotel.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS, REGISTERED DENTIST, with DIPLOMAED ASSISTANTS, is now established at 19, Rampart Row adjoining National Bank).

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on applicati

C. MARCKS & Co.
3, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WILLAUME—July 5, at Dharwar, the wife of F. Tanqueray Willaume, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BENNETT—July 5, at Calcutta, the wife of William Bennett, Planter, Lower Darjeeling Tea Coy, of a daughter.

COMPTON—July 4, at Palampur, the wife of Herbert Compton, of a daughter.

McKENZIE—July 7, at Agra, the wife of G. K. McKenzie, Manager, Agra Bank, Agra, of a son.

OWEN—July 9, at Weston Lodge, Vepery, the wife of T. Owen, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GORDON—WILSON—July 5, at Saryah Factory H. W. Gordon, Bengal Civil Service, to Mary youngest daughter of James Wilson, Esq., of Underwood, Haverford-west, Pembrokeshire.

DEATHS.

BARNES—July 8, at Bellary, Retired Senior Apothecary William Barnes, Madras Medical Establishment, aged 69 years, 9 months, and 23 days.

BOUCHE—July 3, at Calingapatam, in the Ganjam District, Madras, Aubin Engene Bouche, son of the late Nicholas Bouche, of Pondicherry, aged 51 years.

OGILVIE—July 4, at Barrackpore, Arthur Harrington, the infant son of Arthur Shaw and Cecil Mary Ogilvie, aged 5 months and 4 days.

SEETHAYAMMAH—July 8, at Chintadripettah, from typhoid fever, Seethayammah the beloved wife of M. R. Ry. B. Ramaswami Naidu, B. A., Head Interpreter, High Court.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1884.

THE revolt of the Mudir of Dongola has extended the area of insurrection some two hundred miles nearer Egypt proper. His fidelity has long been suspected, partly because his family and the Mahdi's were near neighbours in their own country, and also on account of the peculiar character of the numerous telegrams with which he inundated the authorities at Cairo. In the beginning of May he seemed inclined to retire from his command with all its mental conflicts, difficulties, and dangers, and asked for leave of absence in order that he might make a pilgrimage to Mecca. Since then his policy seems to have been to strengthen himself as well as he could in his important position, so that his adhesion to the Khedive or his revolt to the Mahdi might be of the greatest value to whatever side he joined. For a long time he seems to have waited the course of events, hesitating until he could make up his mind from which of the two contending parties he might expect the greater amount of reward and reputation. All the time he kept on soliciting reinforcements and supplies of ammunition from Cairo. In the end of May he declared that he had defeated the rebels, and promised that if 7,000 men were sent to him he would relieve Berber and pacify the Soudan. But neither additional troops, nor the 100 horses, 1,000 rifles, and ammunition which he requested for his own men, were sent to him. The only reply to his application was an order to withdraw from Dongola which he did not seem inclined to obey. His whole province, he declared, was completely pacified and Berber was safe, so that retreat was quite unnecessary. On the strength of these representations he was allowed to remain where he was although the victories he claimed to have gained were denied by other informants and not entirely credited. He also managed, unfortunately, in the beginning of June to get out of the military stores at Wady Halfa one thousand stands of arms, whether his agents took them by force or received them in a regular way in accordance with definite orders from Cairo. Both accounts were given of the process by which he got hold of the arms ; but whether they were presented to him or stolen by his emissaries does not much matter now that he has revolted. The fact remains that a new supply of Egyptian rifles has been secured to arm the insurgents. Soon after this he received the letter from the Mahdi which seems to have determined him eventually to declare himself a traitor. He was promised, if he revolted, to retain his position as Governor of Dongola, with this change, that in future he should keep to himself all the taxes collected in the province ; and the bribe, coupled with the usual threat of destruction if he failed to comply, has been too much for his wavering allegiance. He has now openly revolted, and declared his intention of marching upon Wady Halfa. The importance of his revolt may be measured by Major Kitchener's telegram in which he declared that in his opinion, if Dongola should fall, Egypt would certainly be invaded after the Ramadan, and by his earnest recommendation that Dongola should be held, as the Mahdi could otherwise get into Egypt without touching Assouan, where the largest number of troops are being concentrated for the defence of the frontier. Unless the fear of an expedition of British troops from Suakim into the heart of their own country keeps the Mahdi's followers in the neighbourhood of their homes, an advance against Egypt proper may be looked upon as possible at no distant date. The Mahdi has professed his determination of starting from Cairo on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and his many successes will doubtless have inspired him with the hope that if he once appears in Egypt the whole country will rise and join his standard. Serious preparations are now being made to meet this contingency, and Assouan has been chosen, rightly or wrongly, as the central point of resistance to the Mahdi's possible invasion. Even before the end of last month it was resolved to reinforce the five battalions of Egyptian troops stationed at Assouan by sending thither from Assiout the 35th Regiment and one British cavalry regiment. No doubt arrangements are also being made for strengthening the advanced post of Wady Halfa, which was garrisoned in the middle of last month by only three hundred Egyptian soldiers with a Gatling gun, two English officers, and two English sergeants. After recent experiences it is not pleasant to think of the lives of Englishmen depending upon the courage of Egyptian soldiers and the fidelity of hired Bedouin Arabs.

AT last Bombay has got weather of the true monsoon kind ; yesterday there was a regular downpour, and it rained almost continuously the whole day. An improvement in the weather prospects has taken place everywhere over the Presidency during the past week. At Bombay during the seven days ending the 8th instant, the average daily rainfall was only 19 cents., and there were two days with no rain at all, whilst during the week which has just ended the average fall has been 69 cents., and there has been rain every day. Similarly at Karwar and Rutnagherry the averages for the previous week were respectively 53 cents and 97 cents, whereas during the past week they have been 1 inch 55 cents and about 1 inch 70 cents. And not only has the rainfall been greater, but it has reached further north. Surat had moderate showers on the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th instant ; and yesterday the fall at that station was over 2½ inches. We have no reports to refer to from the interior later than those of the 8th instant, with the exception of one from Deesa of yesterday and one from Rajkote. At Deesa the reports state they had a fall of 11 cents, and at Rajkote there were 1 inch and 36 cents, and as from Bombay to Deesa the barometer was very low, there can be little doubt that there was good rain yesterday over Guzerat and Khandesh generally. This change for the better has not come before it was needed. As we last week surmised, there had been only light showers over the Canara and South Deccan districts, and in the northern districts there had been for the most part no rain at all. Some districts reported the young crops withering, and in many the sowing had been completely stopped. Dharwar was suffering from the want of drinking water ; and in some parts the prospects of a famine were beginning to be considered. Although in most of the backward districts it can scarcely be hoped, notwithstanding the present favourable weather, that the kharif crops will come up to the average, still anxiety about the worst may now cease ; and the question may be considered as to whether the monsoon has now undergone a permanent change for the better, or must still be regarded as probably liable to serious interruption. We think the chances are that the change is a permanent one, and that the monsoon may now be expected to go on regularly without other than the usual breaks. There are two principle reasons which lead us to form this opinion. The first of these is the fall of the river in Sind. In the previous week's report it was stated to be higher than usual, a fact which could be explained only by the melting of the excess of snow on the mountains where the river has its principal sources ; and the fact stated in the last week's report, that the level of the river was falling, seems undoubtedly to indicate that the excess of snow was nearly melted. It cannot be considered as by any means proved that there is a direct connection between the Himalayan snows and the strength of the monsoon; but there are facts which go to support the theory, and, as we pointed out last week, the natural presumption is in favour of it. The second of these reasons is that a high state of the barometer is usually succeeded by a reactionary fall. From the middle of May up to the 5th of the present month a very high barometer has prevailed over the whole of Western India ; but since the 5th instant a steady fall has taken place, and yesterday at Bombay the barometer was nearly one-fifth inch below the average for this time of the year. The fact that the fall has been so steady and so general seems to indicate that the reaction has set in. Breaks in the rain are no doubt to be expected as usual, but fear of drought may probably be banished. It is sometimes the case that monsoon rains which are light and interrupted at the beginning come down too heavily at the end ; it is to be hoped that the ripening crops may not be subject to any such danger this year. The Meteorological Department report that a "cyclonic depression" with light winds but heavy rain is travelling from Bengal across the peninsula in a west-northwest direction, and it is possible this may bring more rain to Guzerat or Rajputana in a day or two.

IN its promptitude in issuing reports the Government of the Central Provinces compares very favourably with other Governments, though perhaps there is still something to be done in this direction. It was only recently that we had occasion to review the Judicial Administration Reports, both civil and criminal, and also the Police Report for the year 1883. We have now before us a report on the working of the Government charitable dispensaries during the year 1883. As is usual with all reports, this is preceded by a review by the Chief Commissioner, as the head of the Government, and every line of it shows the care and attention which he has given to its study. The review, which may be said to partake of the nature of a Government Resolution, makes some useful suggestions and well-considered remarks. There on was increase during the year in the number of dispensaries which remained the same, namely, 82. But for convenience in administrative purposes, the Chief Commissioner, by virtue of his discretionary power, made some alterations in their classification, according to which the dispensaries in the province are thus divided :—18 sadar dispensaries ; 33 out-station dispensaries admitting in-patients, and 31 of the same class not admitting in-patients. New rules had to be framed to regulate the admission of in-patients owing to the abuses that had crept in in many of the outlying dispensaries. It appears that complaints were frequently made about the bad uses to which the hospital assistants in charge of remote dispensaries put them, frequently entertaining idle relations and others as servants on the plea that they were required to wait upon the in-door patients. The enforcing of these rules providing for a more careful selection of in-door patients is the real cause of the decrease in the number of such patients to be noticed during the year, and it must not therefore be considered a sign of the diminution of the usefulness of the dispensaries. On the contrary, the number of those who have recourse to these institutions as out-patients shows a steady increase, and can only be accounted for by a greater readiness on the part of the people to avail themselves of them. As a further proof of this, it is to be noticed that women and children have been resorting to them in increasing numbers. From the statement showing the current income and expenditure of dispensaries, it appears that these institutions are becoming more and more self-supporting, as the proportion of expenditure borne by Government is steadily diminishing. These results must, on the whole, be considered fairly satisfactory.

MR. A. P. HOWELL, Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division, who is proceeding on leave next month, will be succeeded, our Nagpore correspondent informs us, by Colonel M. P. Ricketts, at present officiating as additional Commissioner, Jubbulpore.

THE opening of the Bhopal State Railway between Hoshungabad and Bhopal will not now take place till the commencement of the cold season. Local gossips have it that the Viceroy will be present on the occasion.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

AN old song says that Heidelberg is a pleasant town—when it has done raining. And of Simla the same. Our rain is over for a while. We have weather that is a reminder of sweet English spring time, and Nature appears busy looking out her finery. As they did in Heidelberg too, grass and beards grow apace here. The lower hillsides are becoming green. The rain only ceases by day. It invariably rains o' nights—a very proper arrangement by the Meteorological Department—and o' nights along with the pattering of the rain on our zinc roofs can be heard the incessant beating of tom-toms in the bazaar.

The mention of the weather department calls to mind a story which Mr. Blandford might make a note of. At a large station in Bundelcund the Education officer, who has charge of the rain-gauge, was recently asked to forward the gauge to the Resident for examination. This was done, with the immediate effect of extracting an indignant communication pointing out that the rain-gauge was not intended for the storage of *well* water. The Education officer was naturally troubled, but an inquiry revealed the fact that it was the molli's custom to supplement from the well hard by any deficiency in the gauge owing to a scanty shower. Otherwise, the molli said, the sahib was "khuffa" (angry) when the rain-fall had not satisfied his expectations.

When the horrors of the Ed shall have been long forgotten the Municipal elections will have to be faced. Not that you are likely to be elected a member here against your will ; it is not so bad as that. But there is a good deal of minor torture inflicted on house occupants as preliminary to the period of the elections in the middle of August. A Municipal election in Simla, you should know, is a very important thing, and justifies all the annoyance that can be inflicted on the unelectoral portion of the community. First of all, each occupant of a house has to receive three large printed documents and a post-card. The documents are of the well-known Municipal pattern, that is, entirely unintelligible. The post-card is worse, for on the post-card, in certain squares, you are bound to set down in various detail the results (if you can attain any) of your study of the notices. Except for this drawback the documents are amusing enough. One of them may be referred to. It is styled "Punjab Government Notification, 184," and is replete with things like the *Vanity Fair* "Hard Cases." Here is one ; and you should understand it is meant to guide the citizen eager for the poll :—

> Rental means the rent on which taxes are paid. For example, B rents a house for Rs. 800, on which amount house-tax is assessed. B does not occupy the house, but transfers his lease to C for Rs. 1,000. C occupies the house. C has only one vote, and B has none.

To make the "Hard Case" complete the Deputy Commissioner should have closed with the query "What ought B to do?" Again —

> D, a clerk in a Government office, resides in Government quarters for the season, and pays Rs. 500 rent for the same. D has one vote ; but the Government has no vote as a tenant in respect of the quarters occupied by D.

From the tone it seems hard on Government. The question now remains, "What should Government do?" These are both simple cases. But take the following specimens :—

> *Illustrations.* (1). If A has ten votes and the number of vacancies is three and the number of candidates six, A may give any number of votes not exceeding ten to one candidate, or to two candidates or to three. But he cannot vote for more than three candidates nor can he give more than ten votes to any one candidate.
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> (2). If, in the case supposed, A votes for four candidates to whom he gives respectively ten, seven, five, and three votes, the candidate with three votes will be struck out. If A has given ten or six or any other number to each of the four, the name of the candidate to be erased will be determined by lot.
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> (3). A voter may, if he pleases, vote for himself.

Now I would venture to inquire if A has ten votes and the number of vacancies is three and the number of candidates is six and each vote is worth Rs. 50 because contracts are numerous and the Secretary may sign the cheque in haste and each candidate is worth nothing like Rs. 50, and if he gives any number of votes, say fifty or sixty, to each candidate or to two candidates or to ten contractors but cannot vote for more than three candidates or contractors and can give no more than ten votes to his favourite candidate or contractor ; but—should he vote for four candidates to whom in a wild municipal spirit he has given ten seven five three thirteen thirty-three or other number of votes as may become an unfettered burgess of the ancient town of Simla—What, I say, in such a case is to be done by the injured party? Or once more, if A has given ten or six or eighteen or any other number of votes whatsoever at Rs. 50 per sterling vote to each of the four, and the name of the candidate is then erased by lot—would not treatment like this be allowed by the common consent of municipal mankind to be utterly at variance with the spirit of free institutions? These are real Hard Cases. I do not know what the Bombay Corporation would think of them.

Our most lately adopted evening entertainment is the spiritualistic seance ; that and the art of conjuring. Mr. Norton, R. E., gave some examples of his skill as a magician at Benmore a little time ago. From Benmore he has been translated to Barnes Court and Peterhoff, and there is talk of creating for him the appointment of Executive Prestidigitateur and Wizard-in-Chief to either the Punjab Government or the Government of India. At Peterhoff Mr. Norton did the "slate" trick. Mr. Norton, however, has not been imprisoned, nor is likely to be. Mr. Norton's slate trick may be as aptly called the "blotting-paper" trick, and is applauded as truly mysterious. Mr. Norton takes a clean slate of his own (and why not?), and blotting-paper of his own (and why not?). He presses slate and blotting-paper together, talks about the Delimitation Commission in an off-hand way for a while, and in a few minutes, see! there are some indistinct lines of writing on the slate—and why not? The age is a chemical age, and we may assume there are more things in Mr. Norton's laboratory than unprestidigitating folk wot of. Of course, excepting Theosophists who wot more of everything than you or I of anything. The Theosophists scoff at mere conjuring like Mr. Norton's, and even still uphold Slade. You are aware the Theosophists are spiritualists. Mr. Norton says spiritualism is conjuring, while the Theosophists maintain that it is Theosophy. Where Spiritualism ends and Theosophy begins I cannot say. We might perhaps nominate a Commission to delimitate the frontier and find the boundary line. But this I can tell you ; that there is quite a controversy between the Conjurors and the Spiritualists which is quite likely to become a faction as defined as that of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines or as that of the houses of Montague and Capulet. The *pros* and *cons* are debated warmly at many dinner tables, and there is as much intellectual ferocity and energy spent on these important matters as would, if properly directed, settle some vexed principle of morality or obtain a solution of the old problem as to exactly how many angels could dance on the point of a needle.

Being on subjects rather frivolous than serious, let me tell you Simla amateurs are going to get up the opera of *Patience*, and the rehearsals are to begin immediately with a view to performance in September. Mrs. Eustace will act "Patience." Mrs. Leslie will play "Lady Jane," a very weighty part you will confess. Mr. Norton will be "Bunthorne." No other chief parts are allocated as yet. For a while, I am given to believe, there was some difficulty about the "Love-sick maidens." The "Twenty Love-sick Maidens We" was what Messrs. Treacher and Co. would call a large order even for Simla, which is thought to be as good a place to look for patients suffering from this distemper as anywhere else. It was suggested that an advertisement should be put in the local journal explaining that the work was light and the attitudes graceful ; but the proposal dropped. At last, however, I hear the twenty love-sick maidens have been impressed. Besides *Patience*, the *Rose of Auvergne* is to be given by a trio of amateurs on the 23rd. The *Rose of Auvergne* only contains three characters, and the plot is very simple. A tenor and a baritone fall madly in love with a soprano. There is doubtless some easily deducible catastrophe, but not ever having seen the piece I cannot tell you what it is. All I can tell is that Mr. Turner and Captain Rochfort-Boyd are the tenor and baritone involved. Mrs. Eustace is the involving soprano.

DURBAR AT THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

A HIGHLY successful Durbar was held at the office of the Accountant-General on Saturday. The occasion was the presentation to Mr. Purbhudas Kishundas Modi, Senior Superintendent of the office, of a sanad received from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, conferring on him the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction. In the unavoidable absence of the Accountant-General, Mr. Gay, the proceedings were conducted by the Deputy Accountant-General, Mr. Webster Biss, who was supported, to right and left, by six of his colleagues in office.

Mr. Biss, after handing Mr. Purbhudas to the seat specially set aside for him, opened the proceedings by expressing his sincere regret at the unavoidable absence of Mr. Gay. It was, he said, through Mr. Gay's instrumentality that Mr. Purbhudas had obtained the honour now received ; and as this was the very first time in all the history of the office that any such title had been bestowed on any member of it, it was particularly to be regretted that Mr. Gay, who had brought it about, was unable to preside at the presentation of the patent. Mr. Biss then went on to remark that it was the policy of good sense, everywhere, to retain employés as long in office as it was possible to do, because as a matter of course an officer who had been long in service understood the ways of his employers and their affairs better than a neophyte could possibly do. At the same time years of long and arduous service very naturally caused energy to flag ; and he regarded expressions of kindly sympathy, encouragements, and rewards as the means of counterbalancing the effect that time and constant labour produced. He hoped therefore that when Mr. Purbhudas began to feel the alteration that years must bring he would bear in mind the kindly feelings expressed to him throughout his career, and more especially the high honour conferred on him to-day, which should be to him as rain to the monsoon grass, and tend to make him spring up afresh and appear again in all the lustre of his youth. Mr. Purbhudass, Mr. Biss continued, was an invaluable assistant. Experience, he said, was knowledge as well as the knowledge derived from book lore, and Mr. Purbhudas' experience of over a quarter of a century and under no less than four Accountants-General, was such that there was hardly a question of audit or account, to which he could not give a ready answer and an answer as able and reliable as it was instantaneous. Mr. Biss finally thanked the audience (among whom were many wealthy men of business) for having left their several occupations to respond to his invitation to come and witness the honour to be done to Mr. Purbhudas, and asked their permission to join their congratulations with his own and those of his colleagues in expressing to Mr. Purbhudas the great gratification that all felt in hearing of the favour he had found in the eyes of His Excellency the Viceroy, the highest authority in the realm.

Mr. Purbhudas having then been presented with the sanad, made a suitable reply, with constant allusions to the great services Mr. Gay had done him ; and the company dispersed after the usual distribution of garlands and sweetmeats, and after those of the principal guests who were strangers to Mr. Biss had been presented to that gentleman by Mr. Purbhudas.

GYMKHANA CRICKET.

THE match between eleven and twenty-two members which was commenced the week before was continued on Saturday on the Gymkhana ground under difficulties. Rain fell heavily throughout the day, and not only delayed the commencement of the play, but greatly interrupted it when the teams had resumed the contest. The second innings of the Twenty-two was an improvement on their first, and their score was 140, leaving their opponents 134 to win. The Eleven had lost one wicket when stumps had to be drawn, and the score then stood at 29. The full scores were :—

TWENTY-TWO.

1ST INNINGS.

Genl Edwardes, c Substitute, b Newnham	16
F. W. Caulfield, c Challener, b Wilkins	2
Capt Olivier, b Newnham	0
C. A. Beyts, b Wilkins	4
Capt. Pogson, c Substitute, b Wilkins	5
B Russell, c Gell, b Newnham	0
C. A. Radcliffe, b Wilkins	17
R. H. Macaulay, b Wilkins	0
Col. Sartorius, c Challenor, b Newnham	1
H. R. Pease, c Newnham, b Wilkins	5
N. S. Glazebrook, c Challenor, b Newnham	0
R. A. Kave, b Challenor	1
Capt Simpson, b Challenor	1
R. L. Stewart, c Bremner, b Challenor	2
W. E. Searle, b Gell	0
Pte. Taylor, c Wilkins, b Wilkins	7
A. F. Beaufort, c Substitute, b Newnham.. ..	11
Br. Oxlade, b Wilkins	1
F S. Punnett, b Newnham	0
E. A. Mesor, b Challenor	7
W. E. Young, b Gell	17
F. H. Lyle, not out	0
Extras ..	3
Total........	104

ELEVEN.

1ST INNINGS.

H. G. Gell, c Oxlade, b Edwardes	1
A. D. Wilkins, b Edwardes	3
H. P. Buchanan, c Stewart, b Oxlade	19
G. F. Blackwell, c Pogson, b Edwardes	11
M. R. Wyer, c Edwardes, b Oxlade	3
Capt. Challenor, c Glazebrook, b Oxlade ..	4
A. Newnham, s Pogson, b Young	31
E. F. Nicolson, c Macauly, b Russell	11
A. S. Bremner, not out	8
H. Daly, b Russell	7
A. G. Carnegy, c Young, b Oxlade	4
Extras	6
Total	111

TWENTY-TWO.

2ND INNINGS.

Genl. Edwardes, b Newnham	4
F. W. Caulfield, b Wilkins	17
Capt. Olivier, b Oliver	0
C. A. Beyts, b Newnham..	0
Capt. Pogson, run out	12
B. Russell, b Newnham	14
C. A. Radcliffe, b Newnham	4
R. H. Macaulay, b Newnham	0
Col. Sartorius, b Wyer	17
H. R. Pease, b Newnham	12
N. S. Glazebrook, not out..	3
R. A. Kaye, b Wilkins	17
Capt. Simpson, b Newnham	4
R. L. Stewart, c Nicholson, b Newnham ..	0
W. E. Searle, absent	0
Pte. Taylor, absent	0
A. F. Beauford, c Wilkins, b Gell	4
Br. Oxlade, b Newnham	1
F. S. Punnett, b Wyer	1
E. A. Mesor, b Newnham	2
W. E. Young, b Gell	16
F. H. Lyle, c and b Newnham..	0
Extras ..	12
Total ..	140

ELEVEN.

2ND INNINGS.

A. D. Wilkins, c Stewart, b Edward..	2
G. F. Blackwell, not out	16
A. S. Bremne, not out	9
Extras ..	2
Total ..	29

FOOT-BALL.

A VERY exciting game was playe[illegible] on the 11th instant between the Cathedral and By[illegible]culla (Junior) Clubs. The "kick off" was given exactly at 5-30 p. m. amid shouts of "Go it, Byc[illegible]ulla," "Go it, Cathedral." During the earlier pa[illegible]rt of the game the ball was kept very near the Cathedral goal, and at one time nearly resulted in a touch for the Byculla, but James (captain) soon carried it away, making a good run. Messrs. Fido, W. Waite, C. White, and Skinner also made good runs. The ball was carried from the Byculla goal by Smith (captain) of the Byculla, but it was again taken back with a run by Mr. Sibbald. Half time was then called, and the players retired to partake of refreshments. On resuming play both sides seemed to fight for the ball with greater energy than during the first half of the game. Messrs Bader, Smith, and F. Maidment, together with Mr. Mackeson, made very good runs, and frequently brought the ball near the Cathedral goal. Towards the finish Mr. W. Waller carried the ball very near the Byculla goal. He was pitched by Mr. Rhenius, and Mr. Gawthorne taking the ball made a touch for the Cathedral, which was soon followed by two force-touches made by Messrs. H. Maidment and Winckler respectively. "Time over" being called by the umpires, a stop was put to the game, which stood thus :—Cathedral 2 force-touches and a touch to Byculla nothing.

TELEGRAMS.

THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

Nothing has yet been decided regarding the personnel of the Commission, but the names are expected from London daily, as there is not much time to lose if the English and Russian Commissioners are to meet as intended on the 1st of October at Sarrakhs. No hitch has occurred, but possibly the delay has been occasioned owing to the necessity of considering whether the delimitation should be made and the treaty negotiated on the spot, or whether the Commission should simply report on what they deem a suitable frontier, and leave the treaty to be drawn up subsequently between the two Governments. If the former, of course our Chief Commissioner should be a diplomatist of experience and weight, and if the latter, then a man of a different stamp will be required. The strength of the respective escorts will be the subject of previous arrangements between the Governments, but it is understood that as a measure of prudence the Russians will keep a much larger force at a convenient distance to prevent the nomads from yielding to the temptation of asking the Commissioners what they are doing in that part of the world. They will have some excuse for putting the question, seeing that after the labours of the Commission are concluded the said nomads will find themselves in fact and in law subjects either of the Czar or of the Amir, and the freedom hitherto enjoyed by them will be at an end for ever.

THE REPORT OF THE RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

The report of the Railway Committee had not been drafted when the last mail left London, but most of the points had been agreed upon, while some were under consideration. From what I hear, the proposals of the Government of India, as a whole, recommend themselves to the Committee. It is expected the report will be issued about the middle of July, so that you may expect a telegram giving its purport at any moment.

THE SALEM RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

COIMBATORE, JULY 13.

The trial of nine witnesses sanctioned by the Madras High Court on charges of perjury against Vijiaragava Charry, Municipal Commissioner and others in respect of the Salem riots in August, 1882, commenced here on Thursday last before Justice Parker. The judge took as a test and crucial case that of Thandroya, the approver, which trial yesterday terminated in his conviction and a sentence of four years' rigorous imprisonment. In passing sentence Mr. Parker said the offence had been conclusively proved against the accused, that it was a very serious one, that he was under a double obligation to speak the truth, and that the statements to which he had sworn were so manifestly false and absurd that the judge was only surprised the accused ever found any one to believe, or even to listen to, them. The result was fully anticipated, indeed, on the evidence; it could not have been otherwise.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VIOLATION OF THE TIENTSIN TREATY.

PARIS, JULY 11.

Prior to sieging a Chinese possession as a material guarantee for the payment of the indemnity, the French Government have granted to China eight days' time to come to an agreement with regard to the same.

CHOLERA IN PARIS.

A case of cholera occurred here to-day which has given rise to great anxiety.

JULY 12.

The fêtes have not been postponed on account of cholera, as was at one time considered probable.

Latest telegrams from Marseilles state that the cholera is now raging there, and information has been received that it has made its appearance at Lyons.

THE LORDS AND COMMONS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Negotiations are proceeding to avert a conflict between the Lords and Commons.

The Earl of Wemyss will move in the House of Lords to-morrow that their lordships make a compromise, and that they should pass the Franchise Bill now that Government promises to introduce a Bill for the redistribution of seats in October.

TREACHERY OF THE MUDIR OF DONGOLA.

CAIRO, JULY 11.

News has been received here that the Mudir of Dongola has thrown off the mask he had so long assumed, and he has now openly declared for the Mahdi. He has also announced his intention of marchin[illegible] fa

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his brothers, at the death of Munilal, were not members of an undivided family; that the first defendant, on his father's death, started a new business disconnected from his father's business and on his own account; and that the property acquired by the first defendant was not an improvement or augmentation of any nucleus of ancestral property. Mr. Justice Birdwood rejected the plaintiff's claim for *stridhun*, and decided that she was entitled, as long as her circumstances continued as at present, to receive maintenance at the rate of Rs. 200 a month and Rs. 5,000 for arrears of maintenance, and the defendants were ordered to bear all costs. The first defendant appealed from that decision. The Appeal Court found that the family was joint, and that the business carried on by Punalal after his father's death was the family business. Their lordships thought there was not sufficient ground for differing from Mr. Justice Birdwood's decision on the point. As to the exact amount of arrears for maintenance, their lordships said that, unless the parties come to an arrangement, they must call for further evidence on the point. With this reservation, Mr. Justice Birdwood's decision was confirmed, with costs.

THE Guarantee Fund for the Bombay International Exhibition amounted up to Saturday to Rs. 10,52,000.

OUR Berar correspondent writes:—The cotton and jowari plants stand nearly three inches high. Much anxiety is felt on account of the rain holding off.

LIEUTENANT MACKENZIE (Ellichpur) and Major Bullock (Amraoti), of the Berar Commission, are expected to return from Europe about the end of the month, when Mr. Knowles and Colonel Grant, who are at present acting as Deputy Commissioners, will revert to their substantive appointments as Assistant Commissioners.

WORK on the Jhansi-Manickpore State Railway has been considerably retarded owing to the rains. A local correspondent writes to us that hopes are still entertained that sanction will be given to the construction of the line on the broad gauge. The State Railway telegraph line has been completed the whole length, 104 miles.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us from Banda, in the North-West Provinces, mentions the death under painful circumstances of Mr. Rainsford, a contractor of the Jhansi-Manickpore State Railway. It appears that on the 3rd instant Mr. Rainsford left Kirwee for Banda. When he started he was apparently in good health, but on alighting from his carriage at Banda he became unwell. Arrived at his bungalow, he was too weak to stand, and staggered and fell. He complained that he had a sick giddy feeling, said that he had been bitten by something *en route*, and begged that his wife might be sent for from Banda. Medical aid was promptly obtained, but without avail, and he expired shortly afterwards, before the arrival of his wife. It is supposed that he was bitten by a snake.

THE Rev. A. Bourquin, formerly of Bombay, is now the pastor of a church of the Eglise Reformée at Valsiles-Bains in the Ardeche, France.

THE khanates on the Kashmere border seem again to be in a disturbed state. Pahlwan Bahadur, who was expelled from Yassin at the time when Major Biddulph was menaced at Gilgit, is now attempting the reconquest of the khanate, and having taken the small fort of Roshan, is preparing an attack on Yassin itself.

THE Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, has just declared a dividend for the last half-year at the rate of ten per cent. Its earnings during that period have been Rs. 44,000, and the amount disposable after payment of the dividend in question will be Rs. 27,000—not a bad business.

A MEETING of the Viceroy's Legislative Council was held on July 9, when Mr. Ilbert introduced the Khojas Bill, which was referred to a Select Committee. The Punjab Courts Bill was also referred to a Select Committee on the motion of Mr. Barkley. Sir Steuart Bayley presented the Select Committee's report on the Northern India Takkavi Act, 1879, Amendment Bill, and the Council adjourned for a fortnight.

REFERRING to the correspondence which has appeared in these columns regarding the position which the employés of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and the Rajputana-Malwa Company will occupy under the new arrangement, the Allahabad paper says:—"We understand that there is very little chance of any hardship being caused by the impending change. If any posts are abolished it can only be those of one or two high officers. Owing to the management for the future being concentrated in one chief, the clerical establishment in the head office may be reduced a little; but there will probably be no difficulty in finding work for the clerks thus displaced; and in general it may be said that the two staffs will be kept on in their entirety."

THE question of the annual exodus of the Government of India to Simla, and of the Government of Madras to Ootacamund, is discussed at some length by the weekly papers, the majority of which echo our own remarks on the subject. The *Catholic Examiner*, while admitting the claims of Poona to be the seat of the Supreme Government, points out that the aspect of the question presents the old difficulty of a local Government existing on the same spot with the Government of India:—"The Viceroy's Government," it says "has established itself at Simla and will not easily be allowed to waste itself out. Should it be necessary to decide the question by any formal declaration, that declaration will probably be the denial of the antiquated claims of Calcutta. As for Madras, it would be merciful to arrest the progress of her decay by allowing her to remain as much as possible the official capital of her presidency. If a few more Government offices are removed elsewhere, it seems, her trade threatens to collapse; and, according to her own account, she apparently cannot do without her Governor. She is not attractive, certainly. But that is perhaps the more reason why she should be accorded a larger measure of official patronage."

ON all the State Railways in Bengal there has been established what is known as a fine fund, which annually amounts to a considerable sum. For the year 1883-84 the Northern Bengal Railway contributed the largest amount to the fund, but out of the fines on that railway Rs. 1,190 were spent in aid of the different schools on the line, Rs. 250 for the purchase of books, &c., for the European institute, Rs. 100 for the same purpose for the native improvement society, and Rs. 500 for warm clothing for well-behaved traffic servants. Smaller sums, according to the amount of the respective fines, were spent on similar useful purposes by the Tirhoot State Railway, the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway and Nalhatti State Railway. The Lieutenant-Governor expresses himself as well satisfied with the manner in which the funds are being expended, though he considers the large amount realised from fines as to a certain extent an index of inefficiency. His Honour also suggests to the managers some other objects to which part of the fine fund might be devoted, such as schools likely to be resorted to by the children of railway employés either European or native, and the provision in the libraries of the institutes of such books of record on technical subjects as would be useful to the class of men likely to refer to them.

LATER particulars regarding the murders committed by Private Rawlison, of the 2nd Queen's, at Sabathu show that the murderer took advantage of the absence of his comrades from the barrack-room to appropriate their ball ammunition. He was then able to fire several shots with impunity. He was eventually shot through the shoulder by the Gymnastic Sergeant, but escaped into the open and took up a position under a tree. The sergeant, accompanied by a soldier, followed him and fired again, but missed. Rawlinson tried to raise his rifle to his shoulder, but could not owing to his wound, and he fired into the air, and the soldier with fixed bayonet rushed at him, and would probably have killed him on the spot had not an officer come up, and seeing his wounded state, ordered him to be seized and taken to hospital. Two of the four wounded are said to be in a dying condition. Rawlinson's wound is severe, but not dangerous. Referring to the the *Catholic Examiner* says:—"Whatever be the motive which drives the British soldier at times to such work, it is plain that he could never do much if he did not find the means of destruction suggestively handy. Why is it that ball-ammunition is still served out to the troops as if they were always expecting to be ordered out at minutes' notice to put down a new mutiny? We are not treading so near the edge of a political volcano nor is our power in India endangered every moment. Even if it were so, cartridges could be kept where they might be got at as soon as alarm were given. But we fear many a life will be lost through this ostentatious farce of being ever ready."

ANY doubts as to whether or not affairs at Hyderabad are being properly administered should be set at rest by the remarks to which Sir Oliver St. John gave utterance at a banquet given in his honour by the Nawab Salar Jung on Wednesday night. The host, after proposing the health of the Queen-Empress, proceeded to that of the guest of the evening. He spoke in the most enthusiastic terms, stating that during the three months that Sir Oliver had been associated with the State, he had manifested and displayed great aptitude in mastering the details of its Government. He concluded with wishing health and prosperity to Sir Oliver and Lady St. John. The toast was enthusiastically responded to. In returning thanks, Sir Oliver said that before he came to Hyderabad he had been in the habit of hearing all manner of bad things about the place, but after his arrival he found them to be good things after all. In fact, he was agreeably disappointed: for what he had been led to expect would be evil turned out the reverse. Indeed, the only thing he was disappointed in was the climate, but the rain would soon change that now. He felt every confidence in his host as Minister, and he was sure that he was following in the footsteps of his great father; and even from his somewhat short experience he confidently expected to see Hyderabad the first, ere long, among Native States as regards its administration, as it was the greatest and most powerful among them.

MILITARY NEWS.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS and Staff arrived at Bangalore on the 9th inst.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE MANNERS ONSLOW, who served with the 20th Hussars in this country, has sent in his papers to retire. He was only promoted to his present rank in February last year, and would have succeeded to the command in February, 1887, if he remained. He entered the Madras Cavalry in 1861, being afterwards posted to the 20th Hussars, with which corps he has served ever since. His special retired pay is £500 a year; the steps will go regimentally, Major B. W. Blake becoming lieutenant-colonel, and Captain the Hon. Miles Stapleton a major, the former with less than 18 years' service, and the latter with a little over 15 years'. The retirement of Colonel Onslow is particularly lucky for Major Blake, who will now obtain the command in February, 1887, with less than 21 years' service, at a little over 40 years of age.

COLONEL COLQUHOUN, of the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, late 77th, now at Secunderabad, it is believed, accepts retirement under the clause of the Royal Warrant sanctioning the same after four years in command; he will in this case be voluntarily retired on retired pay of £420 per annum.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. J. HALLOWES, of the East Yorkshire Regiment (late 15th), according to a Calcutta paper, succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel Dugdale, of the Rifle Brigade, as Commandant of the Deolalee Depôt, that officer preferring to return to regimental duty to going on half-pay. This command entails his retirement, it being a seconded appointment, so that Colonel Hallowes will be required to leave his regiment after having served 29 years with it, for four years of which he was adjutant of a battalion, without holding a command at all.

IT is stated that there is a proposal at present under consideration for the grant of an office allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem to the Assistant Inspector of Gymnasia in the Bombay Presidency.

THE Secretary of State has allowed Colonel Laughton, Superintendent, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, an extension of service for six months from the date on which he succeeds to Colonel's allowance.

IT has been ruled in Bombay that a hospital assistant, when available, is to be sent (with the customary medical equipment) with every company or half-company of the corps of Sappers and Miners detached from regimental head-quarters at Kirkee.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the thirty-third report of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay:—

THE Directors beg to submit to the shareholders the audited accounts of the Bank for the half-year ended 30th June last, together with the Auditors' Report.

During the greater part of the six months money was in active demand, and at times considerable pressure was experienced. The Bank's rates for demand loans on Government Paper ranged from 6 per cent. in January to 11 per cent. in April and May.

The Branches have done well, and their total profits are larger than usual; although the operations of one or two of them were somewhat circumscribed by reason of the short cotton crop.

Several failures occurred in the Bazaar, and, of the Bank's purchases, Hoondies for Rs. 26,300 were dishonored. Of this sum Rs. 4,750 have since been recovered, and provision is now made against loss on the remainder.

The Profit and Loss Account shows a net gain of Rs. 9,14,373-4-3 including the balance of Rs. 1,55,259-5-5 brought from the previous half-year.

The Directors have declared a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum—

Which will absorb	Rs.	7,00,000	0	0
They have transferred to the Reserve Fund, which is thus raised to 25 lacs..	„	75,000	0	0
In reduction of Cost of Premises	„	10,000	0	0
To Fund for Losses	„	20,000	0	0
To Officers' Pension Fund	„	20,000	0	0
And have carried forward the balance of	„	89,373	4	3
	Rs.	9,14,373	4	3

Mr. W. M. Macaulay and Mr. J. E. Sassoon retire from the Board on this occasion, and are eligible for re-election.

The shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration. The present Auditors, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 11.—The shallow depression noticed yesterday over Bengal and the head of the Bay has apparently passed a little eastward. This change has been accompanied by a decided barometric rise over Burma and the whole of northern India, but over Central India Bombay and the Peninsula the pressure still gives way. The readings are low over Orissa and Sind and high in Travancore. Rainfall is either absent or unimportant over north-western India, Rajputana, and a great part of the Dekhan, but on the west coast in the Central Provinces along the Gangetic Valley and in Bengal and Burmah there has been general and in places heavy rain. Rain to-day:—Goa, 5 inches; Darjeeling and Akyab, 3 inches; Nagpore, Mangalore, and Rangoon, 2 inches; Lucknow, Purneah, Cuttack, Karwar, and Cochin, over 1 inch. Previously, Naini Tal, 2 inches; Rai Bareilly, Silchar, and Calicut, 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.
Previously regtd..	16	50	17	31	17	49	16	35
July 11, Friday........	0	09	......		....		....	
12, Saturday	0	67	0	84	0	61	0	50
13, Sunday	....		5	44	4	19	4	83
Total	17	26	23	59	22	29	21	68
Corresponding date last year	33	46	43	63	40	29	45	78

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(13th July, 1884.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29.446	89·5	WSW	27	0.00
Surat........	·498	74·5	SW	13	2·62
Bombay	·522	77·5	W	20	2·06
Rutnagherry	·632	81·3	SSW	24	0·19
Karwar	·712	82·1	SW	Strong	[illegible]
Mangalore ..	·812	78·4	WSW	6	0·84
Calicut	..	..	Not received.	...	..
Cochin	·841	83·5	NE	Light	0·68
Masulipatam	·661	90·3	SW	10	0·00
Madras	·733	89·8	SW	20	0·15
Negapatam ..	·782	91·4	W	10	0·00

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE KHOJA BILL.

THE *Rast Goftar* approves of the Khoja Bill introduced by Mr. Ilbert in the Viceregal Council. It says:—That the necessity for such a law should be felt by the Khojas is a sure sign of improvement of things in their community. Laws of the nature are not often changed. We therefore advise our Khoja friends not to refuse such clauses as the far-seeing Government may suggest, but which on the surface may not appear to suit the prejudices of the community. For instance the partisans of the Aga Khan family wished to confirm the Aga's right to appropriate the property of a Khoja dying intestate and without a legal heir. This the Commission under the Hon. Mr. Melville has refused to allow, which the Khojas must consider as a sort of emancipation from the thraldom of priestly influence.

"RIPONO-MANIA."

RIPONO-MANIA has been for some months past the prevailing malady from which the majority of the Anglo-Indian Press is suffering. The disease has broken out in a most acute form in Bengal and Northern India. The persons whose brains have been affected with it have grown so rabid that it is not expected they would recover from it until some new madness is meawhile found to supersede it. Anglo-India, since the days of the Ilbert Bill, has never been at ease in mind. Its inspired organs have ever and anon tried to couple Lord Ripon's name with any and every current political topic of the day. Ripono-mania seems to grow chronic. His Lordship's name is never out of any leading article. By hook or by crook he is held responsible not only for all the sins of omission and commission of which in their over-heated imagination his administration is guilty, but for all those with which he has as much to do as the man in the moon. Like that eccentric character in *David Coperfield* who off an on could not help introducing into his scribblings the murder of Charles I, the Anglo-Indian Press seems to be so far gone out in mind as never to omit a leading article without bringing in the name of the Viceroy by the most tortuous and meanest device possible. The fact is Lord Ripon is on its brain. And it is always on the tenter hook to discover something or another even in the commonest incidents of Indian political life that should link his name with it. To such a depth of moral degradation has it allowed itself to descend in its impotent rage against one of India's greatest Viceroys! But there is no saying to what abysmal depth of political mire and mud it may not yet reach between this and the day of his Lordship's retirement. Really the spectacle presented by these dogs of Troy is to us most humiliating. It is much to be wished they will cease to wag their agitated tails and put a stop to their angry howlings. It is neither honourable to journalism nor dignified. May it not be an act of pure benevolence to present these afflicted creatures to the celebrated Dr. Pasteur as fit subjects for treatment?—*Indian Spectator.*

AFFAIRS IN RAJPEEPLA.

THE native press is unanimous in its approval of the step taken by Government in the Rajpeepla business. The *Guzerati* says:—The Government of Bombay have certainly not overstepped the bounds of discretion in appointing a joint administration for the Raj of Nadode. Rana Gumbersinghjee is rash and is not likely to mend his ways easily. It is stated that it is the intention of Government to depose him and allow him a pension of Rs. 25,000 per annum.

THE APOTHECARY'S CLASS.

REFERRING to the recent order of Government about the exclusion of natives from the apothecary's class the *Rast Goftar* says:—We wonder why Government do not insist on having European *hamals*, *masals* and cooks in the European soldiers hospitals. Must not sweepers and *Dheds* there be Europeans and Eurasians?

NATIVE SURGEONS.

THE Bulsar correspondent of the *Kaisar-i-Hind* sends the following item of intelligence:—Some time ago an accident happened in the locomotive shed at Bulsar. It appears that certain workmen were working a crane when the chain broke and the handle striking a person named Hajee Ganesh broke his shin bone in two places. The ends of the broken bone protruded through the flesh and amputation was considered necessary by the hospital authorities of the place. The injured person declined to submit to the operation and his relatives removed him to his own residence. At the suggestion of several friends Mr. Bomonjee Bhimjee, the well-known bonesetter was immediately called from Bombay. He cleverly manipulated the broken parts with the result that the man is now perfectly recovered and is attending to his duties. I hear that the Superintendent has given Mr. Bhimjee a letter acknowledging that gentleman's disinterested services.

A BARBAROUS PRACTICE.

NOSE-CUTTING seems to be a favourite form of punishment which jealous husbands or paramours in low class native society resort to for chastising the infidelity, imagined or real, of their wives or mistresses. There was quite a batch of cases of the kind at the last Criminal Sessions. . . . It may not be generally known that it has its origin in the Oriental idea that the nose is the most prominent part of the human face and the well chiselled out nasal organ is the finest part that sets out the beauty of the female form divine. It is also coupled with the notion that the perfect nose proclaims the chastity of woman. So that to cut or mutilate it is tantamount to proclaiming her infidelity or easy virtue. In ordinary native parlance when a man has lost his respect or *abru* he is said to have "lost his nose." The losing suitor in a court of law is very often than not taunted with having morally lost his nose. There are many barbarous customs or practices for which a reasonable explanation may be hazarded. Nose-cutting is one of those ancient survivals. There is a tradition that an unchaste woman in days most ancient was not only punished by nose-cutting, but forced to ride a donkey, with her face tailward, through the town. That the practice still continues, but without the donkey riding, is only a proof that it has not yet lost its old significance. When the enraged husband slits off the nose of his wife he thinks less of the cruelty or barbarism of the procedure and more of the "*sharam*" or "*abru*." Were he to understand the significance of the cruelty in the same light that the civilised European does, we dare say he would think twice before rushing to this form of punishment. The question is how can the Western view of the matter be brought home to the offender? What is the most efficacious way to make him understand the *æsthetic* enormity of his crime? They suggest flogging. And we are disposed to approve of it. For as much as nose-cutting is considered humiliating to the "abru" of the female so is flogging humiliating to the "abru" of the male. He would prefer a double term of imprisonment to receiving a score of stripes on his bare back. A return to oriental ways now and then in matters of social punishment is needful.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE *Bombay Chronicle* says:—Flogging will certainly be the most effectual means of putting down the crime, and the rascal who would care nothing about imprisonment will always have wholesome fear of the other chastisement, sufficient to deter him when tempted to mutilate grievously his wife or mistress or any other woman. The remedy is so simple that a representation, signed by a few leading gentlemen of influence in any great centre of the population, will be sufficient to induce the Government to take practical action, unless the latter should think of taking some such action of its own accord. And we do not see why the Government should not do so without being pressed by the public formally. The necessity for a voluntary movement on their part is evident from what has been known as to public opinion on the subject.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT INDORE.

"ONE Who Knows" pleads elaborately in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* in defence of the Maharaja Holkar's behavior and the doings of his eldest son, Prince Shivajirao. Making due allowances for all the alleged *animus* of the *Pioneer* against the Native States in general and the Indore State or its ruler in particular, and giving all that is due to the Maharajah for his exertions and wisdom in developing the resources of his country, it is difficult to see that there is much in the long defence of His Highness, to which we refer, as calculated to set him and his heir right with the British Government or the Indian public, with regard to the charges of very rigid treatment of his subject by Holkar himself, and of arrogance and harshness used towards them and others by his son and heir. The defence does not deny that His Highness has managed to become the creditor of most of the leading saukars and landholders in his territory, and that the debtors feel oppressed because of His Highness's pressure to recover his alleged claims from them by hook or by crook. These claims consist mostly of results arising from mercantile speculations in which no prince ought to engage, and of a land-revenue-policy entirely one-sided and grasping in favour of the State, that is the Maharajah alone. It is difficult to deny the justice of the oppressed people, the merchants, saukars, and land-owners' groaning in their present situation, any material amelioration of which only depends upon the generosity and humanity of their ruler. Let His Highness make up his mind to be less of a clever speculator or grasping revenue collector and more of a benevolent prince, seeking for the welfare of his people and making it the ground-work of his greatness, and all the so-called popular groans will speedily cease.—*Bombay Chronicle.*

MEANWHILE there is another distraction which may be called Holkar-phobia. Nothing is so significant as the present united action to make a determined onslaught on that loyal Prince with the view to blacken him in the eyes of the credulous and ignorant world of India and England. The order has gone forth that Holkar must be hunted down. It is of the precise character that last year excited the Volunteers to bodily march on the viceregal palace and hurl defiance at the exalted personage residing therein. The slightest indiscretion, the smallest breach of etiquette must needs be magnified into a grave political crime! The Guicowar had had his bad half-hour the other day. That stupid mistake whereby the Resident was obliged to retire in high dudgeon to the Residency *minus* the usual salute was raised to the dignity of intentional insult to the Paramount Power! A Commission of Inquiry was immediately demanded! But all to no purpose. None took heed of that puerile, if not contemptible, demand. So they nursed their wrath for another opportunity. It soon came. And as Guicowar was some months ago, so the Indore Prince now is the victim of the wrath of the Anglo-Indian Press. Whence it derives its inspiration need not be told. Holkar must be taught a severe lesson. It is the height of princely audacity his present attempt to offer himself at the tribunal of a righteous ruler to be tried for the malignity or otherwise of the charge formulated against him in black and white in an important State paper twenty-five years ago by a Resident never known to have been just to him, and who had always imagined himself to have been unjustly treated by his own Government. Who is Holkar that he should have discarded the Foreign Office? What impertinence, then, that he should have induced Lord Ripon to hold an inquiry? Who is the *de facto* arbiter of the destinies of Native States? Certainly not the Viceroy. Oh no! It is the inspired service organs—the great panjandrums of Political Agents and officialdom in general. Here is the master-key to the present silly agitation. Thus is so-called "public opinion" manufactured in India—the "public opinion" as inspired by the permanent administrative monopolists for their own selfish ends. What a specimen indeed of Anglo-Indian political morality.—*Indian Spectator.*

MR. WALLACE AND THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

ON their lordships taking their seats on the Appellate Side of the Madras Court on the 11th inst., Mr. Wallace's application to institute a criminal prosecution of the members of the Madras Government was considered.

Mr. Wallace—My Lords, Statute 21, Geo III. ch 70, Section 5, provides for any person complaining in writing and on oath of any injury or oppression committed by the Governor-General, or any member of his Council. It enables him to compel, by order of this Court, the production of copies of the order complained against by him and the examination of witnesses. The evidence will be transmitted to the Queen's Bench in England, where the trial will subsequently take place. The powers here referred to, are those of the High Court of Bengal, and the accused is supposed to be the Governor-General or any member of this Council, 39 and 40 Geo III. 79, Sec. 3, provides, that the Governor in Council in Madras, and the Governor-General in Fort William, shall enjoy the same exemption and no other, from the authority of the Supreme Court of Judicature there enacted, (i. e., Madras), and the extent to which the High Court of Bengal has jurisdiction over the Governor-General and the members of his Council, is enacted in 21 Geo. III., ch 70, which I just alluded to—i. e, the High Court now has power only where the charge amounts to felony or treason, and not for misdemeanour or oppression. This exemption is repeated in subsequent statutes. There is also a general provision.

Hutchins, J—In what part of the statutes are the exemptions to be found? In one of the repealed statutes, I fancy.

Mr. Wallace—It may be in the preceding statutes—Statute 13.

Hutchins, J—Very likely Yes; it is so.

Mr. Wallace—It is to be, found, your lordship, in 13 Geo. III, ch 63, Section 15. Then Statute 21 is an extension of Statute 13. I was going to allude to a general provision whereby the Governor of a Presidency is specifically made amenable to the jurisdiction of the Court for misdemeanour, as far as holding enquiries (distinct from trials) is concerned. Upon that question of extended jurisdiction I beg your lordships to notice that that Statute 21 is supposed to be, to some extent, explanatory or declaratory of Statute 13. In the preamble to the former Statute 13 is recited, and I submit that these three Statutes—13, 21, and 39 and 40—are to be read together. Statute 21, besides reciting Statute 13, proceeds to provide an improved procedure in accusations of misdemeanour brought against the Governor-General or any member of his Council. While Statute 21 is silent about the powers of this Court over the Governor of a presidency, Statute 13, Sec 39, gives the Court jurisdiction over the governors of presidencies or any member of their Councils

Hutchins, J.—The Governor is included in 13 and not in 21 Geo. III.

Mr. Wallace.—I want to show that the procedure provided in 21 as applicable to the Governor-General is also applicable in the case of misconduct by the Governor. The question is one of the jurisdiction by the Supreme Courts, and the Supreme Courts are given this jurisdiction under Section 89 of Statute 13. Now, recurring to 39 and 40, Section 3, I would cite that Section again in this connection—viz., that the Governor in Council at Madras shall enjoy the same exemptions as *and no other* than those enjoyed by the Governor-General in Council; that exemption consists merely in their not being amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the High Court in matters of misdemeanour on the one hand, and in being subjected to the limited jurisdiction of the High Court by which they are empowered to take evidence, on the other, of purposes of transmitting the evidence to the Queen's Bench.

The Chief Justice.—Section 5 of Statute 21 of Geo III. does not contain any exemption from jurisdiction, but confers on the Supreme Court an extraordinary power in the case of the Governor-General. Section 2 would enable any person acting under the Governor-General's orders to plead the general issue.

Mr. Wallace.—Would your lordship please refer to Statute 13, not 21.

Chief Justice—I see Sec. 2 of statue II, Geo III.

~~Mr. Wallace—The exemptions are contained in~~ Statute 13. The phrase "that exemption and no other" gives the same power as that conferred by Section 5 of 21. That phrase brings them under Sec 5. The Governor-General has no exemption from this process under Sec 21, and the Governor of Madras is likewise not exempted. This is an argument amounting almost to demonstration.

Chief Justice—To take evidence before the proceedings are actually begun, is confined to the Governor-General and His Council, and if the reason for that be found it would be because the Governor-General had control over the Governor or President of all the settlements, and could reverse any act of their's. The same necessity for the special power does not exist in cases of governors (Sec 9. Stat. 13.)

Mr. Wallace—This is a matter of a criminal offence.

Chief Justice—Never mind that. The question now is, whether the special power over the Governor-General which was intended to meet the difficulty of communicating with England soon, should be extended to any other than the Governor-General.

Mr. Wallace—My lord, by referring to Section 39 of Statute 13 the difficulty is removed, and the Governor is liable to prosecution.

Chief Justice—No doubt he is, The President or Governor was liable under 13 Geo III ch 63, to indictment before the Queen's Bench. By statute 21 of Geo: III power is given to the Supreme Court to take evidence against the Governor-General, but no power to do so against the Governor or President: It is an extraordinary power, as I said; statute 13 provides that an enquiry may be instituted in this country against the Governor-General.

Mr. Wallace—If your Lordship is of opinion that it is a certain jurisdiction.

Chief Justice—The difficulty seems to require an answer.

Mr. Wallace—By Section 3 of Statute 39 and 40, the Governor of Madras shall enjoy "the same exemption as and no other" than that enjoyed by the Governor-General.

Chief Justice.—Section 5 confers an extraordinary liability.

Mr. Wallace—The Governor of Madras is specially brought in.

Chief Justice—That statute does not go on to say "and shall be subject to the same liability."

Mr. Wallace—I wish to point out to your lordship the words "and no other." It would be an exemption if not subject to the provision of Section 5 of 21. This statute says he shall not have that exemption.

Chief Justice—No person would be liable to have evidence taken against him in proceedings which had not been commenced in Queen's Bench. That would not extend to Section 3.

Mr. Wallace—Your lordship, perhaps, has not read Section 3 of Statute 39 and 49. If your lordship holds to that, then the conclusion is, that the Governor of Madras would have a certain amount of exemption which the Governor-General has not. Section 5 appears to include the Governor of Madras also.

Chief Justice—Mr. Wallace, the Statute 39 and chapter 79, Geo. III, is followed by Letters Patent. The Act was passed in 1800, and on the 26th December, 1800, the Letters Patent were issued, which constituted the Supreme Court of Madras. In those Letters Patent, power is given to constitute the Supreme Court of Madras with the same powers as those enjoyed by the High Court at Calcutta. The Letters Patent specifically describe what are the powers given to the Supreme Court. In clauses 22 and 35, the exemptions appear to be stated. The exemptions which apply to the Governor-General and, to the Governor of Madras are there clearly stated. In that Charter of the Supreme Court although I find all the ordinary powers of the Court of Calcutta conferred on this Court, I do not find this extraordinary power.

Mr. Wallace—Yes, if 13 and 21 are to be read together. This was a mere proceeding for the purpose of facilitating such prosecutions. The preamble to the Act says so, to prevent abuse of power, Statute 13 was found insufficient. After all it merely represents the power of a Commission of the Queen's Bench. If the matter is brought before the Queen's Bench, then a Commission would be sent out here to take evidence and return it. But if section 5 of Statute 21 confers on the Court certain power over the Governor-General and if 39 and 40 enacts that the Governor of Madras shall enjoy "the same exemption and no other," then I submit that the conclusion is that the Governor of Madras is equally amenable to section 5 of Statute 21, as the Governor-General and the members of his Council. I hope your lordships will take time to consider your judgment, as this is a very important constitutional question, involving the liberties and happiness of the people of this country. The Governor of Madras seems to have lost all sense of truth.

Chief Justice—We have nothing to do with that. We are now concerned merely with the question of jurisdiction. Mr. Wallace, can you give us any instance in which the power you are asking us to exercised has been exercised.

Mr. Wallace—I am not aware of any, my Lord.

Hutchins, J.—Before this Court was constituted the Bengal Supreme Court had no jurisdiction over the Governor of Madras.

Mr. Wallace—The Governor-General is likewise subject to the jurisdiction of this Court in any charge.

Chief Justice—Let us take the case of a Governor in the north—not of Madras. If he were charged with oppression could the Court of Calcutta take evidence against him under Sec. 5?

Mr. Wallace—Yes, by reading the two statutes together, 39 and 40 applies to the Governor of Madras and the High Court of Madras specifically. It gives those enjoyed by the Governor-General "*and no other.*" If the High Court has an extraordinary power over the Governor-General, that Statute says that the Governor of Madras shall enjoy no exemption from it.

Chief Justice—There is one statute, Mr. Wallace, to which you have not referred, 4 Geo IV ch 71, Sec. 17, Under this Act we possess power to take evidence against the Governor-General.

Mr. Wallace—No doubt, my Lord, that would appear to give this Court the Power.

Chief Justice—(After conversing with his colleagues) Mr. Wallace, assuming that this Court came to the conclusion to entertain your application, would it not be necessary to give notice to the persons complained of?

Mr. Wallace—Oh yes, my Lord.

Chief Justice—Section 5 contemplates notice to the other parties, and one of those parties is now out of India.

Mr. Wallace—He must be left out for the present. When the case comes on in England for trial, he will be there.

Chief Justice—Would it not be a simple procedure to launch your proceedings in England and then apply for a Commission? It would not be much delay.

Mr. Wallace—That would require considerable reflection on my part. I should prefer that your lordships come to a decision on the point.

Chief Justice—We certainly will.

Mr. Wallaces—Yes my lords, it is a very important question. After that I shall consider the option of beginning proceedings here or in England.

Chief Justice.—Very well, Mr. Wallace, we will take time to consider. We shall let you know at an early date.—*Madras Mail.*

AMATEUR DOCTORS.

AMATEUR doctoring is exceedingly common. Great as is the number of ailments which every year are professionally treated at the institutions for which special appeals are at this time made all over London, it may be doubted whether the cases in which amateurs every year try their hand at setting right the ricketty human machine are not vastly more numerous. Such efforts are specially common in the lower middle-class. The wealthier and more intelligent are of course chary of evrything but the best professional advice in matters of health, and the poor are wonderfully ready to run to the hospital and dispensary. It is not that they are averse to amateur treatment—far from it. The well-known story of the cabman who nearly killed himself by swallowing some sort of black draught which had been left in his vehicle, and which he thought might do him as much good as the "party it was meant for," is by no means an exaggerated illustration of the ludicrous readiness with which the more ignorant of the population will take anything in the nature of physic if they are in the slightest degree indisposed. To go to the chemist for medicine, however, is an expensive proceeding for them, and when they need doctoring, therefore, they do not often doctor themselves, but they go to the hospital. People a little above them in their station of life are able to buy their own medicine, and find it cheaper to do so than to waste their time at the hospital, or to go to the private practitioner; and if constant practice in drugging and dosing would make physicians, propably a good half of the population might be entitled to the "M.D." If this should appear to be a somewhat exaggerated view to take, let one indisputable fact be pondered over. Last year the duty paid in this country on patent medicines amounted to £150,000. If we reckon the selling value of the medicine at about eight times this, we have for this one class of medicine alone a total of nearly a million and a quarter of money, all of it spent in amateur doctoring. It is curious, when one comes to think of it, that people should be so exceedingly ready to set about the remedy of anything amiss in the system either of themselves or those about them. If a man's kitchen clock wheezes and whirrs a little, and presently begins to betray a difficulty in getting along, he will admit at once that he does not know what is the matter with the thing, and will have the clockmaker ordered in to attend to it. If his watch gets a little slow, and does not seem to be amenable to the regulator, he will not even run the risk of touching it here and there with a little sweet oil; or if his piano gets out of tune in only a note or two, he does not dream of investing three-and-sixpence in a tuning hammer and putting it in order himself. He does not understand the business he will tell you, and might do more harm than good. But if his own internal mechanism begins to wheeze a little, and to show symptoms of running down, if he himself feels somehow a little out of tune, it is very likely indeed that he will be quite confident that he knows all about it, and will forthwith resort to the family medicine chest or the nearest druggist. It may be argued that he probably knows more of his own interior than he does of the inside of a clock or a watch. On the orher hand, he may have been studying his own constitution for thirty, forty, or fifty years. Every man, it has been said, is a fool or physician at forty, and there is just enough truth in the saying to make it plausible. But then the remarkable thing is that the amateur doctor is usually just as ready to prescribe for other people's constitutions as he is for his own. Give him ever so slight a hint of your symptoms, and he will at once prescribe for you. He knows, of course, that your mechanism is ten thousand times more intricate and delicate than that of any clock or watch, and it might occur to him, one would think, that in so intricate a machine similar symptoms might possibly arise from very different causes. Nothing of the sort occurs, however. "Pains in your chest, eh? Ah, indigestion, my dear fellow. I used to have that sort of thing terribly. Try a box of Quackle's pills. The finest thing in the world for indigestion." The credulous readiness with which many people will act on advice of this sort would be amazing if the thing were not so common; and, common as it is, it would still amaze us, no doubt, if we could often see the true relation between the mischief and the remedy applied. No doubt it is true that an intelligent person of middle age may come to understand a good deal about his own constitution, and may pick up many useful ideas that may occasionally be of service to other people. He will have recurring ailments, and from his interviews with his doctor he will gather many useful hints. There are some, too, whose observation of their own hygienic experience is acute and accurate, and who are capable of deducing inferences with all the skill of the best of medical men within certain limits. But close and accurate observers even of their own bodily symptoms are exceedingly rare, and the best of observers will be sure to be often at fault without some degree of physiological knowledge. Such knowledge very few amateur doctors possess, and not one in a thousand of those who do possess it know how to make proper use of it. Of all learning, there is none, perhaps, of which a little is a more dangerous or a more troublesome thing. The man who said he was happy until he knew that he had a liver is a type of the great majority of people who know a little of their own physical economy. Of course people are continually doing stupid things, which they would not do if they had a little such knowledge; but nature seems to leave a large margin for human ignorance and stupidity, and most of us are continually doing things which in the strict interests of our health we should not do, and come out not much the worse for it. To be always conscious of our own folly is a perpetual torment. Ignorance for most of us is undoubtedly bliss, and 'tis folly to be wise. The man who is his own doctor—to slightly modify the familiar saying—has a fool for his patient. Everyone to his trade; and when the trade is of so delicate and difficult a nature as that of medicine, it is better not to dabble in it. It is a rule with exceptions, no doubt; but, as a rule, nobody should presume to doctor himself, much less should he venture to press his amateurish services on his friends. It may be true that men are fools or physicians at forty; but an amateur physician must be a fool also if his medical qualification does not enable him to perceive the marvellous susceptibility of the human frame, and the utmost importance of the very best available skill and knowledge being enlisted if there is to be any tampering with it. This being so, the amateur practitioners ought to be the very foremost in supporting any movement, like that which is once more being put in action, for teaching and utilising the science in which they must confess themselves to be lacking. If every amateur physician will prescribe golden and silver pills, he will prove himself a physician indeed, with a degree taken in the College of Charity.—*Globe.*

MR. SPURGEON'S JUBILEE.

MR. SPURGEON'S fiftieth birthday was publicly celebrated in the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Lord Shaftesbury presided, and the audience was composed of all classes in the community. Mr. Spurgeon is a great preacher, some would say the greatest preacher of his age and country. There would be much difficulty, and little profit, in comparing Mr. Spurgeon's pulpit oratory with the Bishop of Peterborough's or Canon Liddon's, or Dr. Martineau's. They are all famous men in their way, and the reputation of one does not interfere with the reputation of the others. Mr. Spurgeon belongs to a different class from those scholarly and philosophic divines. His style is racy vernacular. A born orator, his words go straight home to the minds and remain in the memories of his hearers. He has, happily for himself, reached the position of a national worthy, of a man who may be estimated and admired without regard for the sect to which he belongs, or to the special form of theology which he professes. The Baptist Connexion no doubt regards him with peculiar reverence, and he has often proclaimed his own unalterable devotion to the principle of Calvin. But it is not as a Baptist or a Calvinist that Mr. Spurgeon excites attention and extorts applause from all sections of Englishmen. He owes the general respect in which he is held to the possession of broader and more human qualifications. Courage, perseverance, untiring labour, confidence in the ultimate success of his own efforts, boundless faith in the great cause for which he labours, have made Mr. Spurgeon what he is, and imparted to his career an interest quite irrespective of controversial divinity. Yet Mr. Spurgeon never attempts to conceal his opinions. He is no mealy-mouthed advocate of reconciling things irreconcilable. His politics are as definite as his religion, and are clothed in the same uncompromising language. Notwithstanding this, perhaps partly because of this, he has admirers among Conservatives as well as Liberals, among Churchmen as well as Nonconformists. Mr. Spurgeon's mastery of the English tongue would alone suffice to bridge over the difference between himself and his opponents. The power of what Carlyle called the "spoken word" is as far-reaching as it is indefinable. It may be too great. All sorts of reasons can be given against it, but it withstands criticism as it defies analysis. The crowds who hang upon Mr. Spurgeon's lips at the Metropolitan Tabernacle might be puzzled to account for the charm which holds them. The words are usually simple. The sentiments are sometimes trite. The images are apt to be familiar. Occasionally, perhaps, it may seem that solemn things are treated with insufficient reverence. But the desired effect is produced. The thoughts are driven home. The terse sentences, the happy illustrations, the shrewd remarks on men and things, make their deep and lasting impression where more formal rhetoric might pass unheeded by.

Mr. Spurgeon, and not Mr. Spurgeon only but preachers of his class, from "honest Hugh Latimer" downwards, have been often accused of profanity. The charge is a shallow one and betrays an imperfect acquaintance with human nature on the part of those who make it. Some one, a Jesuit theologian if we are not mistaken, has said that no man really loves his religion unless he loves it well enough to make a joke of it. There is a grain of truth in the paradox, and it explains much that offends delicate sensibilities in the language of men like Mr. Spurgeon. They speak with familiarity of what are called "sacred things," because to them these things are really familiar. They are part of their lives, part almost of their flesh and blood, as real and tangible as the air they breathe, or the earth upon which they tread. After all, the sting of irreverence, like the point of a jest, lies in the ear of him who hears it. The pulpit jests attributted to Mr. Spurgeon are no doubt in many cases apocryphal, though there is really no excuse for invention when all a man's sermons are published. But honour is not necessarily profuse. It is inextricably mixed up, as Shakespeare knew so well, with the deepest and subtlest of human emotions, nor can it be altogether dissociated from man's relations to the unseen. It is not in the ages of faith, but in the ages of scepticism that a homely treatment of things Divine comes to be regarded as blasphemous. The old school of popular preachers, to which Mr. Spurgeon, though he is but fifty, belongs, did not approach sacred mysteries with bated breath and whispered humbleness. They did not, and Mr. Spurgeon does not, handle religious topics with kid gloves. They did not, to quote an old story, allude to a donkey as "an animal which decency forbids me to mention in this place." Mr. Spurgeon's style is robust, and he does not, to speak metaphorically, fetch a compass when he wants to describe a spade, nor does the bulk of his congregation, who at least cannot complain that they do not understand their pastor. The greatest fault an orator can commit is to aim over the heads of his audience. The next is to be insipid, for fear of being unintelligible. Mr. Spurgeon never commits either fault. He has plenty to say, and he says it so that there shall be no mistake about his meaning. It is impossible to conceive of his producing the effect of Bishop Blomfield's famous sermon on the existence of the Deity, which caused an "aggrieved parishioner" to remark that "he couldn't help thinking there was a God after all."

But Mr. Spurgeon is not merely a preacher. His life has been one of active benevolence, of self-sacrifice for the good of others. Though not an old man—though, if he were a politican, he would almost be considered a young man—he has worn himself out prematurely by the ardour of his philanthropic labours. Several times of late years he has been compelled to visit the South of France, and to seek refreshment in that lovely scenery and balmy air. He has returned to his work with renewed health, and his indomitable energy is proof against weakness and pain. His great predecessor, Robert Hall, was tortured by neuralgia, and scarcely knew what it was to be well. Mr. Spurgeon's malady is less cruel, and his admirers have been able this week to congratulate him upon the completeness of his recovery. But none the less has the necessary interruption of his work proved the severity of the task to which he has consecrated his life. At an age when many men afterwards famous were still at school, from which they passed to the University, Mr. Spurgeon devoted himself to the discharge of pastoral duties. For more than thirty years he has been a regular minister. During the whole of that time he has remained constant to the doctrines which he first professed. But the proceedings of yesterday and the day before show that he has achieved no mere sectarian triumph. Preaching is not perhaps the power that it used to be when it stood to many people for literature and secular knowledge, as well as moral and doctrinal edification. But Mr. Spurgeon, as we have said, though a great preacher, is something more. His Orphanages, his Colportage Association, and his Almshouses testify to the diversity of his interests and efforts. He is the type of a hearty, thorough going, genial Englishman who sticks to his own principles, but can give and take hard knocks with good humour. There are not so many men of original force that we can afford to overlook or neglect them. Lord Shaftesbury last night referred to Mr. Spurgeon's administrative capacity, and cited the "associations constructed by his genius and superintended by his care" in support of this encomium. No doubt the praise is just. But what Mr. Spurgeon's countrymen chiefly respect in him is the integrity and manliness of his personal character. They see in him one who has not been spoiled by success, whose head cannot be turned by flattery, but who follows without weariness or hesitation the path which he has trodden since early youth.—*Daily News.*

A REMINISCENCE OF MARS LA TOUR.

The strains of the martial music are swelling over the vast throng congregated around the kiosk in the grounds of the Health Exhibition, and there may be one or two in the crowd whose memories, moved by the music and by the sight of the once familiar "white flannel and yellow braid" worn by the bandsmen of the 7th Cuirassiers of Von Bredow's old brigade, travel back to far different scenes wherein that uniform has figured conspicuously. As Napoleon and Bismarck sat in close colloquy in front of the weaver's cottage on the Donchery road, it was a squadron of the Bismarck Cuirassiers which, coming up at the trot from its bivouac by Chemery, disposed its files in a wide semi-circle around the rear of the cottage of the conference. It was an officer of the squadron who bade to "draw swords" the two troopers whom he stationed in rear of the seated Napoleon, at which word of command the nervous, harassed man glanced over his shoulder with a visible start. But that duty, if a memorable one, was in itself but a piece of routine service. The 7th Cuirassiers took back to the Fatherland, what of them were left, a more momentous souvenir of the Great War. The lean dark bandsman with the iron cross on his breast was Von Sohmettan's field trumper in the historic charge which is to the Germans what the desperate ride that Cardigan led is to us. In the forefront of the centre squadron rode the slight upright Rittmeister who has the military charge of the band of the famous regiment—a gallant man in whom we of Britain have a deeper interest than his gallantry of itself would stimulate, for the double reason that Captain Campbell, although a German officer, is a man of British birth, and that when wounded and all but unconscious he was brought out of the mélée by no German, but by a brother Briton, the gallant and ill-fated Pemberton, of the Grenadier Guards.

For four long hours of that broiling autumn day, August 16, 1870, Alvensleben with his single army corps had been standing masterfully athwart Bazaine's line of retreat from Metz. Nor had he only held the edge of the plateau up on to which he had hurried his divisions at the tidings that had come back from Rheinbaben. Buddenbrock and Stulpnagel had actually pressed back Canrobert, and had achieved a broader foothold on the plateau, till the villages of Flavigny and Vionville had been occupied by their stout infantry men, and Rezonville itself was shrewdly threatened. Alvensleben had taken the offensive as being the best defensive for a force in the strangely isolated and hazardous position into which a fine military instinct not less than an heroic devotion had prompted him to thrust his command. But hard struck as the French were, as they recovered from the confusion of the surprise, their reprisals were strenuous and powerful. Four French corps had deployed into battle order, and as yet reinforcements for Alvensleben were far distant. Cantrobert was developing in full force an effort for the recovery of Vionville. Vionville and Flavigny lost, what could avert from Alvensleben the fate of being pushed off the plateau into the rugged ravines that serrate its slopes?

On the swell behind Vionville stood halted in squadron columns. Von Bredow's brigade of the heavy cavalry, the 7th Cuirassiers and the 16th Lancers. Away over against the horsemen on the Roman Road, a line of French cannon were preparing with their fire the French infantry attack. In front of the squadrons Schwerin's infantry brigade had been shot and torn out of cohesion, and could show no front save what might be constituted by detached groups of hale men standing erect among the wounded with whom the ground was littered. Adjutant von Klitzing had ridden forward at Bredow's bidding, and had brought back the tidings that there was no force to speak of in front of the heavy horsemen. Then a galloper dashed up to Bredow with orders for him to detach two squadrons on a reconnaissance through the woods to the north of the village. The service seemed a forlorn hope and lots were drawn to decide which squadrons should undertake it. Adjutant von Ploetz, amid the pinging bullets and the shrill whistle of the shells, made a knot on two corners of his pocket-handkerchief, and left a third corner unknotted. Then he pulled the three ends through between his thumb and forefinger and bade the captains of the squadrons draw. The knotless end was drawn by the third squadron of the Cuirassiers and the first of the Lancers, and with farewell salutations from their comrades the two squadrons rode away on their mission, to escape, strangely, without serious loss, and in the end to form rallying points for the shattered debris of their comrade squadrons.

The French attack was developing; the French cannon were thundering, and nothing save these six squadrons of horse was between Alvensleben and destruction. Bredow was waiting for what he knew must come to him, the order to charge—an order he would hail with rapture. No novelty to this descendant of a race of cavalry men would it be to lead a cavalry charge on a battery; for he it was who at Tobitschan in 1866 had ridden the 5th Cuirassiers right into the teeth of a massed force of Austrian artillery, and had captured the whole 18 guns with everything appertaining to them. Meanwhile, as the gray little chief gnawed his moustache with impatience, he made all possible effort to stay by ruse the onward movement of the French. Dismounting some troopers, he lined the edge of the adjacent wood, and kept up a brisk fire to give the impression that the wood was full of infantry; and by moving, his horsemen to and fro athwart his front, he raised a dust which concealed the total absence of supports in rear of the cavalry. All this was enacted under fire, and one bullet found its billet in the horse of Count Schmettau, the officer commanding the Cuirassiers. As the Count was remounting, Colonel Voight Rhetz, Alvenseben's Chief of Staff, rode up to Bredow, and gave him the word to attack.

Keen as cool, Bredow trotted his six squadrons down into the slight cover afforded by a depression of ground to the north of the village, then wheeled to the right, so as to face due east, formed line to the front on the gallop, and bade his trumpeter sound the charge. The Cuirassiers had the left—the Lancers the right of his line. The wounded men out to the front cowered to the ground as the fierce torrent of horses rushed over them. The groups of infantrymen ran into the intervals. The straggling French skirmishing line in front of the guns was ridden over in the stride. Then onward for the guns sped the German horse. So swift was their onslaught, so formidable their front, that of the twelve guns which comprised the French advanced artillery, only two were fired into them, ere they had reached the cannon passed through the intervals, and set to sabring the gunners. But the charge was not to end with the capture of battery. As the teams galloped to the rear with the limbers, the German horsemen cut down the drivers, and the teams, unguided, smashed headlong into Forton's cavalry, and so hindered the counter charge which that force was preparing to deliver. The German horse had lost heavily, chiefly through the fire of French infantry lining the wood on the flank of the battery. The squadrons, broken and dishevelled as they were, struck the mass of French cavalry, but with shattered force and blown horses naturally could make no serious impression. In the straggling melee, Bredow bade the trumpeters sound the "Assembly"; he would rally what men he had left and fight his way back. Of all the trumpeters that had ridden out but one remained. As this lone man Pangepank by name, raised his instrument to his lips, a rifle bullet shot it through close to the mouthpiece, and no intelligible sound came from it, But in truth trumpet sound was scarcely needed to inculcate the fitness of retreat on those capable of essaying that movement. The remnant cut itself loose from the French horsemen after some hard fighting, and strove to make good its extrication But now the French infantry had sallied from out the wood, and Bredow and his detachment were surrounded. Then it was that some of the men, despairing of extrication and tortured by the bullet fire, raised the cry for surrender. At the word, Schmettau, with a fierce shout of angry scorn, gave the word to break through, and himself led the way, holding his horse hard by the head, and, giving the good beast the spur, others followed, and widened the gap; the remnant of Prussian horse battled its way somehow out of the toils, and finally rallied in its old position behind Flavigny. The charge had cost the brigade more than half its strength. But the victims, valiant unto death, had not fallen in vain. Canrobert took the lesson, and abandoned his forward movement. The Prussian infantry had utilised the check which the cavalry attack gave to the enemy; and to the timely effect of that charge may, without strain of fact, be traced the current of events that ended in the surrender of Metz.—*Daily News.*

AT AN AMERICAN BOARDING-HOUSE.

The popularity of boarding-house life in the United States forms one of the strongest points of contrast between the habits of the English and American people. In a large English town such establishments might be counted upon the fingers of one hand. In a town of the same population in the United States they would form a respectable proportion of the inhabited houses; while the number of unattached bachelors or spinsters occupying furnished lodgings or chambers in an American city and living in the seclusion of their own two rooms would be found to be very small indeed. The boarding-houses are of all grades, from the luxurion mansion in which the tariff ranges from thirty dollars a week upwards, to the cottage where you may live for four or five dollars weekly. The number of "guests" received varies from the single individual—who, like the boarder in "Ruddar Grange," is a welcome addition to a young married couple's *menage*—to the three or four hundred who flock to the seaside or country boarding-houses for the summer months.

The middle-class city boarding-house, with accommodation for twenty or thirty guests, affords a fair specimen from which to judge of the system. On the ground-floor is a large dining-room with two long tables arranged T-shape, with rows of solid. looking bent-wood chairs on either side. Each place at the tables is marked by a knife (silver or plated—steel knives being altogether eschewed), fork, and spoon, arranged pyramid-wise, a tiny salt-celler, an equally minute plate for butter, a tumbler, and a table-napkin. To English eyes the table presents an unfinished appearance owing to the lack of wine glasses; but as the universal beverage is iced water, varied by tea and coffee at every meal for those who prefer hot beverages, there is no need for more glass. A cruet-stand occupies the centre of the table, but its *rai on d'etre* seems to be appearance rather than use, so rarely are the contents of its bottles disturbed. Silver cream-jugs and sugar-bowls stand at intervals; and there is a glass of small wooden toothpicks of course. On the first floor is a handsome well furnished drawing-room, or "parlour," as it is always called, the sociable room of the establishment, though it is rarely occupied save for an hour or two in the evening. The remainder of the house is given up to bed-rooms, large or small, well or plainly equipped, according to the taste and resources of the occupants, and used indifferently as sleeping and sitting rooms. Many are double-bedded and occupied by "room-mates," generally of the fair sex; the men preferring to be independent when on their own territory. The guests are either permanent residents occupying their rooms throughout the year or merely birds of passage; many families preferring boarding-house to hotel accommodation when paying a flying visit to the city. Many of the town boarding-house-keepers are proprietors of similar establishments at the seaside or in country resorts, to which they migrate; with their staff of domestics and such of the guests as are able to move, during the hot season, either closing the city house or leaving its inmates to the mercies of irresponsible *locum-tenens*. June, July, and August are the slack months at the town houses, and such of the regular residents as cannot make their escape from the city will often shift their quarters for these three months, returning to their former haunts when September brings back the accustomed circle of winter boarders.

In some conspicuous position in the house a table of rules and hours hangs up for the information of new-comers. From it we learn that breakfast is served between 7·30 and 9, lunch between 12·30 and 2, and dinner at 6. The hours are early as compared with those observed in England; but the busy population of America is habituated to early hours, and most of the household will assemble at the breakfast-table before the clock strikes eight. Breakfast commences with the inevitable glass of iced water, followed by the almost equally popular oatmeal porridge; while, as substantial fare, chops and steaks, ham and eggs, the bony but succulent shad, oysters cooked in various ways, and an endless variety of corn-cakes, muffins, fancy bread, rolls, etc., make up the *menu*. Tea and coffee are also served, and fruit in abundance is to be had for the asking; while thin buckwheat-cakes, closely resembling pancakes, and eaten with butter and maple-syrup, form the correct last course. Lunch, which in American parlance means any irregular meal, no matter at what hour of the day or night it may be served, takes at midday much the same form as in England. Dinner is a substantial plain meal, remarkable only for the unfailing demand for ice-cream, which is classed with all other sweets of the tart and pudding order: and all fruit and etceteras, under the generic name of "dessert."

The "parlour" forms the common rallying-ground for an hour or so after dinner; but the party soon scatters again, some of the younger guests setting out in twos and threes for the theatres or other places of entertainment, while the rest retire to work, chat, or smoke in the privacy of their own rooms; many of the gentlemen adjourning to the smoking-roooms of the adjacent hotels, where they solace themselves for the strict teetotalism of mealtimes with mysterious compounds, the secret of which is known only to the "bar-tender." So that, except during meals, the sociability of boarding-house life is little more than a name, and the real novelty of the system in English eyes lies less in the mode of life than in the class of people who lead it. In an average boarding-house there will probably be a sprinkling of married people and of elders of both sexes; but the great majority of inmates are young men engaged in business or attending classes at the local colleges, and young girls of eighteen years and upwards either engaged in teaching or as pupils at the art classes and technical schools which abound in the larger American cities. These damsels are perfectly independent of protection or chaperonage beyond that afforded by their own self-respect and self-reliance. Naturally quick-witted, and accustomed from childhood to take care of themselves and to associate freely with mankind, they give and take their fair share of the banter and teasing which assails all alike; and though "boarding-house flirtations" are as frequent and furious as flirtations elsewhere, no harm seems to come of them. The young lady accepts the small attentions, the theatre tickets, bouquets, and bon-bons of her numerous male friends as naturally, and with as little expectation of serious "intentions," as she accepts the arm of her companion on her way home from the theatre to which he has been her sole escort. Mrs. Grundy has no *pied à terre* in the American boarding-house. The American Miss is perfectly capable of fighting her own battles without the aid of Mrs. G.—*St. James's Gazette.*

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—By far the most efficacious restorative. Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

The following officers of the Behar Light Horse leave for six months each, from 1st May 1884:—

Capt E G William and Capt L J Crowdy.

Baboo Bhoobeuaro Nath Roy, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Balamo, Lohardugga, leave for six months, from date he may be relieved.

Mr C J S Faulder, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Bhagulpore, to perform the functions of a Colr under sec 4 of Act VII B C of 1860 in that dist, vice Baboo Gobindo Mohun Ghose.

Mr G E Manisty, C S, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 17th June, 1884.

This cancels order of 28th May last granting him three months' privilege leave.

Mr W F Meres, Dist and Sess Judge of Midnapore leave for three months, from 28th inst or subsequent date.

Mr H Gillon, Off Dist and Sess Judge, Cuttack, to act as Dist and Sess Judge, Cuttack, to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Midnapore, during absence of Mr W F Meres.

In modification of order of 31st May last published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 4th ult, Mr T E Coxhead, Offg Magte and Colr, Burdwan, leave for three months, 2nd prox. or, subsequent date.

Mr H J H Fasson, Offg Magte and Colr of Gya, to act as Magte and Colr of a Burdwan during absence, on deputn of Mr W R Larmine.

Mr W H Verner, Dist and sess Judge, Bhagulpore on leave, to act in first grade of Dist and Sess Judge, from 7th April, 1881.

Mr T M Kirkwood, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Moorshedabad, to act in first grade or Dist and Sess Judges, from 18th April, 1884.

Mr P Nolan, Off Magte and Colr, Shahabad, to second grade of Magtes and Colrs from 1st April, 1884.

Mr J G Charles, Offg Addntl Dist and Sess Judge, 24-Perghs and Hooghly, acted in first grade of Dist and Sess Judges from 6th 15th June, 1884.

Mr H G Cooke, Offg Magte and Colrs, Tipperah, to act, in second grade of Magtes and Colr, from 3rd June, 1884.

Mr W Fiddian, Offg Magte and Colr, Beerbhoom, to act, in second grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 1st June, 1884.

Major C H Garbett, Depy Comr, Singbhoom, to act in second grade of Depy Comrs, from 7th April, 1884.

Mr H G Sharp, Offg Magte and Colr, Furreedpore, to act in second grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 13th April, 1884.

Lieut-Col W L Samuells, Offg Depy Comr, Lohardugga, to act in third grade of Depy Comrs, from 7th April, 1884.

Mr F J G Campbell, Dist and Sess Judge, Furreedpore, acted in first grade of Dist and Sess Judges, from 21st April to 5th May, 1884.

Mr J R Hallett, Dist and Sess Judge, Rungpore to act in first grade of Dist and Sess Judges, from, 23rd April 1884.

Mr W F Meres, Dist and Sess Judge, Midnapore, acted in first grade of Dist and Sess Judges, from 19th May to 23rd June, 1884.

Mr H W Gordon, Dist and Sess Judge, Sarun, to act in first grade of Dist and Sess Judges, from 6th May, 1884.

Mr A Weekes, Magtes and Colr, Burnea, to act in first grade of Magte and Colrs, from 1st June, 1884.

Moulvie Wahidullah, Special Depy Colr, Sonthal Perghs, furlough for two years.

Mr G R K Meares, Dist Supdt of Police, Gya, leave for three months, from 10th August next or subsequent date.

Mr H N Harris, Dist Supdt of Police, to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Gya, during absence of Mr G K Meares.

The following Tempy Asst Supdt of Public to act as Asst Supdt of Police, from dates mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr H M Parish, 6th April 1884; Mr H W Boileau, 14th April, 1884.

The Rev T L J Warneford, Chapln of Fort William, leave for three months, from 5th inst.

Mr J S Slater has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

Mr. A Wood Mason to act as Profr of Comparative Anatomy in the Calcutta Medl College, in addn to his own duties as Offg Supdt of the Indian Museum during absence of Dr J Anderson.

Mr Kemble, Opium Agent, Behar, leave for three months from 20th inst, or subsequent date.

Mr C T Metcalf, CSI, Magte and Colr of Patna, to act as Opium Agent, Behar, during absence of Mr W Kemble.

Asst Surg Hari Mohun Sen, a Superny at the Presidency, tempy to have medl charge of the subdivn of Girdhi, in Hazaribagh.

The Lieut-Govr approves the election by the Comrs of the Purneah Municipality of Dr D Picachy, Civil Medl Officer. to be their Vice-Chairman.

Mr J R Swinden, Asst Engr Buxar Divn, and Mr H F B Frost, Asst Engr, Arrah Divn, are vested with the powers of a Magte, third class, for the trial of offences under sections 95 of Act III (B Col of 1876.)

Mr H H Birch, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Monghyr, is vested with the powers of a Magte, second class.

Mr W M Green Asst Consvr of Forests, first grade Offg Depy Consvr, fourth grade, is promtd to officiate in third grade of Depy Consvrs, from 8th May, 1884, the date Mr W G Strettell, Depy Consvr of Forests, first grade, availed himself on the three months' furlough granted 13th idem.

Mr J Manson, Asst Engr, second grade, Benares-Cuttack Railway Surveys, privilege leave for one month, from 23rd inst, or date he may be allowed to avail himself of it.

Mr A Hayes, Exe Engr, fourth grade, is transts in the interests of the public service from the Balasone to the Brahming Byturni Divn.

Mr H Apjohn, Exe Engr, first grade, Balasore Divn, is granted three months' privilege leave from 11th inst, or subsequent date.

Mr M J J P Norman to be Exe Engr, Balasore Divn, during absence, on privilege leave, or Mr J H Apjohn.

Mr D Scott, Exe Engr, first grade, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India a further extension of three months' furlough.

Mr E J Alexander, Asst Engr, second grade, Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway, six months' leave on urgent private affairs, from date he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Dr W Forsyth made over charge of the Tipperah Jail to Baboo Gopal Chundra Dey in the afternoon of the 30th June, 1884.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay, has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in th Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONES' CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 0 0
Small	3	1 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	0 14 0
Medium	2	0 12 0
Small	1½	0 8 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods)	3	1 2 0
(Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
EXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 3 0
Small	2	0 18 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS.......... (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1 12 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	1 10 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12 0
Small	1	0 5 0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT...	2	0 13 0
SAND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0 10 0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.		0 10 0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0 8 0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0 10 0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
OWN DUTY BILL	3	3 0

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following surveying instruments on account of whom it may concern as follows:—

1 theodolite in mahogany case with tripod stand and staff by Elliot Bros. of London.

1 quadrant in mahogany case with tripod, stand and staff by Elliot Bros. of London.

2 steam gauges by Messrs. J. Shewell & Co.

2 prismatic compass with tripod stand one by J. P. Cutts Sutton and Son, and one by Stanley.

2 weighing scales in mahogany case, one with troy weights and 1 with apothecary weights.

1 gunther-chain, 2 magnets, and 5 steel rulers.

The property is on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 14th July, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
6 doz. English folding arm chairs with carpet seats.
100 boxes Keeling's Queen pale bar soap.
5 cases each 50 bottles Harzer Sauerbruner mineral water.
18 cases T red cambrics, 24 yards.
5 blackwood glass-door cupboards, 7 by 5.
6 „ „ „ 6 by 4.
1 fineproof safe with stand. Also drawingroom sofas, chairs, easy chairs, pier, round, side and other tables, &c.
1 gold hunting watch by Waterston and Brighton.

On account of the concerned—

2 iron tubs, 6 bundles hoop-iron, 1 cask oil, 2 sheet-iron and 1 iron plate.

A quantity of household furniture, the property of Mr. H. Rowbottom, consisting of drawing-room, dining, side, dressing and washhand tables, ottoman reclining couch, chiffonier, easy and folding chairs, hat stand, tripod stands, single cot, clothes press, wardrobe, double cot. screens, child's cot, towel horse, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of hardware, consisting of blue and tinned tacks, iron and brass padlocks, letter locks, boiler makers' crucibles, galvanized iron sheets, galvanized ridge-capping tongs, gauge screw, gauge glasses and cocks, tallow-cups, galvanized hoop iron, galvanized angle iron and continuous iron rose nails, shingle nails, wire clout nails, drums of turpentine, white and coloured paints, etc.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE GORDON MILLS CO., Ld.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction at the Share Bazaar, by order of Poona Dulla and on account and at the risk of Mr. John Gordon—

10 shares in the Gordon Mills Co., Ld., Nos. 551 to 560.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE S. S. GALATIA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY next, the 16th instant, at 3 p. m., on account of the concerned.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Galatia, of about 2.000 tons nett register as she now lies stranded off Tuticorin about 4 miles from the shore and 3 miles west of the light-house.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance on the following day.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLING.

On THURSDAY, next, the 17th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jainarrayen Settaram—

150 tons superior teak scantlings.
40 „ „ „ posts.
In lots to suit purchasers.

To Saddlers and Harness-makers, Boot and Shoe-makers, Belt and Sail-makers, &c.

To be sold by Public Auction at the rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. on MONDAY, the 21st inst, at 3 p.m.

One very large and powerful, and one medium sized sewing machines, to work by hand or foot, made by the well-known firm of Mr. T. Thomas and Co., London. The machines are nearly new and in good condition and may be inspected at the auction rooms up to the day of sale.

THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY, Limited,
(in Liquidation)
TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of Press and Press house with a large Bungalow attached at Ahmednagar.

Under instructions from Messrs. G. W. Read and B F. Cama, the liquidators of the above Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 28th day of July at 3 o'clock p. m., put up for sale by auction, at their rooms in Bombay, the undermentioned property which belongs to the above Company, a presshouse built on iron columns, walled and roofed in with corrugated iron sheets, containing one Hodgart's half-press, also one finishing press by Fullerton Hodgart and Barclay, engine by Alex. Shanks, one boiler by Simpson and Co., and a set of eight pumps with gearing and water tank, also one patent cotton opener by Kleinknecht, complete with shafting, together with blacksmith's shop, storeroom and tools, &c., as per inventory, the whole standing on a plot of land containing 9 acres 18 goontas or thereabouts, which is the absolute property of the Company, subject to the usual rent to Government, and on which also stands a large stone-built bungalow used as a dwelling-house by the manager and engineer of the Company.

This Press is in working order and has been in use throughout the present busy season.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be seen after the 1st July at the office of the Liquidators of the above Company at 6, Apollo-street, or of their solicitors, Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, in Meadow-street, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT POONA.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Poona, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of August next, at 4 p.m. the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. A. M. Cantem.

All those two Bungalows with outhouses registered under 889 A and 889 B situate in Synagogue-street in the Cantonment of Poona.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 14th July, 1884.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY DRILLS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Hajee Jeewa Noor Mahomed—

M.M.-D.—51 bales (each 15 pieces) Massachussetts drills, 29-30 inches and 40 yards.

P.M.C.-D.—125 bales (each 15 pieces) Pepperill drills, 29-30 inches and 40 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF JUNGLE FIREWOOD.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Dadur Station—

2 waggons of jungle firewood.

Suit No. 318 of 1883.
JOOSUB HAJEE MOOSHAW
vs.
HAJEE OOSMAN HAJEE JOOSUB and others.

Under instructions from the defendants herein mentioned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 1—A ship named Fateh Sultan, of 310 tons register, built in 1850; is 96 feet long and 25 feet broad.

Lot No. 2—A pathemari called Kadri, of 75¼ tons register, No. 170, built in 1831; 37 feet long, 20 feet and 7 inches broad, and 8 feet 6 inches deep.

Lot No. 3—A pathemari called Fateh Rahiman, of 62¾ tons register, No. 3212, built in 1864; is 39 feet long, 21 feet 5 inches broad, and 7 feet 5 inches deep.

Lot No —A padow called Fateh Rahiman, of 24¾ tons register, No 3122; built in 1864; is 31 feet long, 16 feet broad and 5 feet deep.

Lot No 5—A padow called Fateh Salem, of 18¾ tons register, built in 1856, No, 2301; is 28 feet 6 inches long, 14 feet 6 inches broad, and 4 feet 7 inches deep.

Lot No 6—A padow called Palkee, of 23¼ tons register, built in 1857; is 29 feet 4 inches long, 15 feet 2 inches broad, and 5 feet 3 inches deep.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The above is lying at Jackaria-bunder, where they could be seen at any time.

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and elaborately-carved household furniture, best platedware by Elkington, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a handsome large aquarium with gold fish, handsome bronze Japanese and China flower vases, one firstrate 15-day marble clock, a firstrate sewing-machine, handsome oleographs and pictures, handsome hanging and table duplex kerosine lamps, very rich table ornaments, a handsome double seated circular glass-fronted miniature brougham, lady's and gentleman's saddles, &c., the property of Samuel Hodgart, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the receiver appointed in suits Nos. 98 and 155 of 1881 being suits in relation to the administration of the estate of the late Eduljee Rustomji Soonavala, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their rooms—All that the debt or outstanding sum of Rs. 3,300 due and owing to the said estate from Pestonji Dinshaw, formerly solicitor of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, upon a bond or writing in the Gujrati language in favour of the said deceased, and made and executed by him and dated the 4th May, 1880, payable by yearly instalments of Rs. 300 on the 1st day of May in each year. The said bond or writing is for Rs. 5,000, and the amount due thereon has now been reduced to Rs. 3,300 by payments made on account. The instalment of Rs. 300 due on the 1st May last is outstanding.

Also all that the estate and interest of the late Edulji Rustomji Soonavala in the share and interest of Edulji Hormusji Buttivala in right of his wife Jeevanbai of and in the moveable and immoveable estate and effects of the late Hormusji Cowasji Mistry, deceased. The said Edulji Rustomji Soonavala had in his life time filed a suit being suit No. 139 of 1874 against the said Edulji Hormusji Buttivala and his said wife Jeevanbai for recovery of this claim and by an order of reference made in the said suit by the said court on the 30th March, 1875, it was referred to W. E. Hart, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, as Special Commissioner, to take the account of the Estate of the said Hormusjee Cowasjee Mistry, deceased, but which said reference has not since been proceeded with.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 14th July, 1884.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept risks on Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Buildings, Warehouses, Shops, Household Furniture, Merchandise, &c., in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

LYON AND CO., Agents,
London and Provincial Fire Insurance Company, Ld.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PILSENER BEER,
"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 „ pts.
Cash With Order.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of
Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.
Sub-Agent for Bombay:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE
at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry............	Rs. 52 0	Rs. ...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 55 0	„ 58 0
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	„ 33 0	„ ...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 48 0	
Dry Elite „	„ 48 0	„ 50 0
First Quality Dry	„ 40 0	„ 42 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann, Ayen Champagne.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 37 0	„ 39 0
Goldlack, extra	„ 42 0	„ 44 0
MOSELLE. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Josephshoefer (still)..........	„ 21 0	„ ...
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer..........	Rs. 0 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ ..	„ 21 0
Leibfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg..........	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Rudesheimer	„ 0 0	„ 29 0
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Hochheimer..........	„ 0 0	„ 23 0
Brauneberger	„ 20 0	„ ...
Liebfraumilch	„ 0 0	„ 26 0
Bernacasteler-Rosenberg..........	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Rudesheimer	„ 28 0	„ ...
Josephshoefer	„ 29 0	„ 32 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
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Scharzhofberger	„ 41 0	„ 44 0
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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE,

HAVE been awarded 1 GOLD and 2 SILVER MEDALS with 3 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES of merit for their own brands some of which are enumerated below:—

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.	BORDEAUX.—RED.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite	36 0	38 0
34 8	36 4	Chateau Mouton	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 12	Chateau Rauzan	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	Chateau Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	Chateau La Rose...	24 0	26 0
21 4	23 4	St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
16 0	18 0	St. Etephe	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc..	14 0	16 0
10 0	12 0	Petit Medoc, Bombay bottled.	10 8	12 8
26 0	29 0	Sparkling Red Claret	27 0	30 0
		BORDEAUX.—WHITE.		
24 0	26 0	Haut Sauterne	25 0	27 0
19 0	21 0	Barsac	20 0	22 0
15 8	17 8	Graves	16 0	18 0
		BURGUNDY.—RED.		
33 0	35 0	Chambertin ... —	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits	28 0	30 0
26 12	28 12	Corton	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 8	Volnay	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 4	Beaune	20 0	22 0
19 4	21 4	Macon...	20 0	22 0
40 4	42 4	Sparkling Red Burgundy ...	41 8	43 8

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.	BURGUNDY.—WHITE.	Credit Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	Credit Per case. 2 doz pts. Rs. a
26 12	28 12	Chablis La Moutonne	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis	18 8	20 8
		CHAMPAGNE.		
55 8	58 8	Wachter & Co.'s "Royal Charter"	58 0	61 0
54 8	57 8	Finest Dry Sparkling	57 0	60 8
..	33 0	Do do per hamper of 24 half-pints	...	34 8
54 0	56 8	Perinet and Fils	56 0	59 0
54 0	...	Perrier Jouet, cuvee reservee.	56 0	...
53 0	...	Heidsick's dry Monopole ..	55 0	..
32 12	34 12	Carte Blanche (Sibadey's) ...	31 0	36 0
25 8	27 8	Saumur, Finest Sparkling ...	26 8	28 8
		PORT.		
36 4	..	Old Crusted	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalids' ...gold capsule ..	27 8	29 8
22 0	24 0	Dessert Wine..black capsule.	23 0	25 0
19 4	21 4	A good full Wine red "	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port ..green "	15 0	17 0
23 0	...	Sacramental Wine	24 0	...
32 8	34 8	Tinta Francisca	34 0	36

BOMBAY HOUSE:—5, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

THE ECLIPSE
NEW FRENCH CAMBRIC
In all the Newest Colours from As. 8 per yard.

THE NEW DUCHESS DRESS SATEEN
Equal in finish to the finest
French Satins from R. 1-2 per yard.

SUPERIOR FRENCH GALATEAS
From As. 14 per yard.

THE NEW IMPROVED RIDING STAYS.
From Rs. 2-14.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET AND ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.
EAST-STREET: POONA.

THE PORTABLE TYPE-WRITER,
FOR TRAVELLERS, OFFICIAL, COMMERCIAL, LIBRARY, AND CAMP USE.

"A GREAT RELIEF TO BRAIN, EYE, WRIST, AND FINGERS."—UNIVERSAL GAZETTE.

THE PORTABLE TYPE-WRITER, like its predecessors, is an American invention. The following descriptive particulars will show how great an advance has been made on former old styles, and an inspection of the Machine will show how admirably it fulfils all the capabilities claimed for it.

SIZE AND WEIGHT.—The Portable Type-Writer occupies a space of only 14 by 7 by 2½ inches, and weighs enclosed in a strong oak case, under *eight pounds*.

CONSTRUCTION.—It is a simple and beautiful piece of mechanism, with no delicate complications, is manufactured of the best material, in a strong and durable manner, and is not liable, with ordinary care, to get out of order.

COMPLETENESS.—It is furnished with seventy-two (72) characters, including Capitals, Small Letters, Figures, and Signs (—), ".", "/, £, &c.

CONVENIENCE.—It can be used upon any ordinary desk or table, or even upon the lap, in a railway carriage, a dak ghari, a budgerow in bungalow or in camp.

LEGIBILITY.—The type-writing of this machine is as clear and legible as printing, the impression being made directly from the type, the inking is effected by an ink-pad, upon which the supply of ink is easily regulated.

RAPIDITY.—A practised operator can write over forty words per minute, and a beginner, even at the end of one week's practice, may write from twenty-five to thirty words per minute, thus excelling a rapid writer with the pen.

COPYING.—A letter written by the Portable Type-Writer can be copied in an ordinary copying book, as if written with the pen.

ADAPTABILITY.—Unlike other machines, which necessitate the use of both hands, the Portable Type-Writer requires the use of one hand only. To a person who has lost an arm or a finger, or who is troubled with wrist paralysis, or afflicted with rheumatism in hand or arm, it would be invaluable. For all who have much writing to do it will be found a great relief to brain, eye, wrist, and fingers.

ECONOMY.—It is less than half the price of other Type-Writers.

IT IS INVALUABLE for foreign correspondence, and to Government Officials, Public Companies, and Insurance Offices, Bankers, Merchants, Shorthand Writers, Clergymen, and Authors.

PRICE Rs. 150.

BOMBAY APPOINTED AGENTS:
COURT & CO., 21, ESPLANADE ROW, BOMBAY.

NOVELTIES IN ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

BUTTER COOLERS.
Cut glass and electro-plated mounts, Rs. 15 to 50.

ICE PAILS.
In cut and engraved glass, with electro-plated mounts, all electro-plated, oakwood and electro-plate, Rs. 14 to 45.

MUGS & TANKARDS.
In electro-plate, plain or engraved, 1 quart, 1½ pint, 1 pint and ½ pint, Rs. 14 to 40.

LIQUOR FRAMES.
With 2 or 3 bottles, beautiful cut or engraved glass, on electro-plated nickle and oakwood frames, Rs. 52 to 210.

SALT CELLARS.
In electro-plate, plain and engraved or electro-plate and oak, sets of 4 or 6, Rs. 28 to 50 per set, in case.

BISCUIT BOXES.
In electro-plate, cut glass with electro-plate mounts, daulton and other ware Rs. 17 to 75.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES.
With call bell, mustard, pepper, salt, toast rack, 4 egg cups and butter, Rs. 120.
Ditto, with 2 egg cups Rs. 68.
Ditto, with 4 egg cups, without bells, Rs. 80, 96, and 72.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES.
Small, a great variety of very pretty designs, Rs. 19 to 60.

CRUET FRAMES.
Large for the dinner table, 6 bottles, Rs. 50 to 112.

PICKLE FRAMES.
With 2 and 3 cut glass bottles, Rs. 45 to 75.

TEA KETTLES.
Electro-plated, plain or chased, on stand, with spirit lamp, Rs. 57 to 117.

SALVERS.
In electro-plate or oak and electro-plate, round or oval, with or without handles, Rs. 18 to 135.

EPERGNES.
And centre pieces of the latest and most elegant designs, Rs. 50 to 600.

CLARET JUGS.
Beautiful cut and engraved glass with electro-plated mounts, Rs. 30 to 110.

EGG BOILERS.
with stands and lamps to boil eggs by steam at the breakfast table, an elegant article, easily managed, Rs. 24 to 60.
Ditto, Rs. 60 to 65.

EGG FRAMES.
With 2 and 4 cups, gilt inside, complete, Rs. 24 to 60.

INKSTANDS.
In great variety, all the new designs, Rs. 16 to 100.

NAPKIN RINGS.
Electro-plated, plain, and engraved, in sets of 2 and 6, Rs. 12 to 28.

GOBLETS.
Plain, engraved or embossed, or oakwood, with electro-plate, Rs. 16 to 54.

PRIZE CUPS.
With 2 handles and cover for 3 pints. Handsomely engraved Rs. 117 to 126.

HAMILTON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Next door to National Bank.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

July 7, 1884.

NOTICES.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS REPAIRED
with perfect satisfaction and guarantee.

OUR MR. N. F. KANNY has worked to the entire satisfaction of Col. Herbert, Col. Worgan, Col. Mackenzie, W. H. Newnham, Esq., C. S., Major Spence, Dr. Sexton, Dr. Parakh, Dr. Burland, and several other Ladies and Gentlemen.

KANNY & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
17, HUMMUM-STREET, BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED—1825.

£505,936 WAS PAID IN CLAIMS in 1882 and £508,144 in 1883, or over One Million Sterling within the last two years under Standard Policies which fell in by death or maturity.

THE FUNDS during the same time have steadily increased and now amount to upwards of Six-and-a-quarter Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable securities.

A MARKED PREFERENCE was again shown last year by the Assuring Public in favour of the Standard Office. Applications were received for assurances amounting to £1,708,903-5-2, and Policies were granted for £1,361,676-16-4, believed to be the largest new business transacted by any of the Scotch offices during 1883.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 38, Elphinstone Circle, (above Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.), Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London. Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems as cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

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First insertion..........................	Rs. 5 0
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lines but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

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First insertion	8 As. per
Second do.	4½ " "
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Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charge at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

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Post Free.

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on 27 June, 2017

NOTICES.

TRADE MARK.

VALVOLINE

NOTICE TO "VALVOLINE" OIL CONSUMERS.

AS we do not sell to merchants or dealers we caution manufacturers and users of steam power who desire to purchase the original and only genuine "Valvoline" Oils, to order only of our authorised Agents.

The use of our word, Trade Mark, "Valvoline," is being pirated by competitors to sell imitations of our celebrated Oils which are solely manufactured by us in America.

Also see that every cask and smaller package is branded with LEONARD and ELLIS' name, as all other Oils will be found much inferior on using and comparing them carefully.

LEONARD AND ELLIS,
New York and London.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,
Sole Agents in Bombay.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the best, purest, and most fragrant preparation for the teeth. Health depends in a great measure upon the soundness of the teeth and their freedom from decay, and all dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder such Rowlands' Odonto has always proved itself to be.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a beautifully pure, delicate, and fragrant toilet powder, and has lately been much improved. Each box has inside the lid a certificate of purity from Dr. Redwood, Ph. D. F.C.S., &c. Sold in three tints: white, rose, and cream.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co.,
BYCULLA & FORT.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

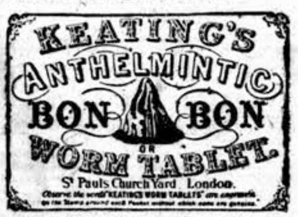
ALL dealers are cautioned that any person selling Worm Tablets that bear labels similar to mine, render themselves liable to heavy penalties and serious law costs.

My medicines are sold all over the world, and I will not allow them to be imitated.

I found a firm at Hong Kong, China, selling goods with a label like mine,—I proceeded against them, obtained a perpetual injunction, and they had to destroy all the labels, deliver up the goods, pay damages and my law costs (see "Keating v. Grossmann," Supreme Court of Hong Kong, Nov. 24th, Suit 27). I then proceeded against the makers, Germans, from whom they obtained the goods,—they have been condemned to pay costs, and prohibited from using any similar labels (see "Keating V. Hasche& Woge," Imperial Supreme Court of Germany July 13th, 1883).

My labels are trade marks, and this notice is a distinct warning that I will similarly prosecute any person making or selling goods bearing labels similar to mine; and I will pay a suitable reward to any person who enables me to take this course.

I annex facsimile of the genuine label :—



KEATING'S ANTHELMINTIC BON BON OR WORM TABLET.

S^t Pauls Church Yard. London.

THOMAS KEATING,
ST. PAUL'S LONDON.

COUGHS COLDS

Influenza, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Tickling Cough, Acute or Chronic Bronchitis, Hoarseness or Extinction of the Voice,
RAPIDLY CURED BY

VAUQUELIN'S SYRUP AND PASTE

The **PASTE**, on account of its easy use and agreeable taste, is a valuable remedy for persons who travel or those whose occupations keep them out of doors.

Beware of Imitations.

In **PARIS, VAUQUELIN-DESLAURIERS,** Chemists, AND AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL CHEMISTS' IN THE UNIVERSE.

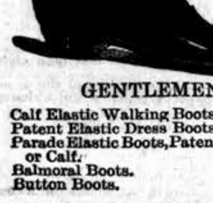
General Dépôt for **British India**:
at Messrs **E. PLOMER & C^o.**, Pharmaceutical Chemists' Combermere House, **SIMLA** and **LAHORE** (Punjab).

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLAS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,

444, OXFORD STREET
LONDON.

BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

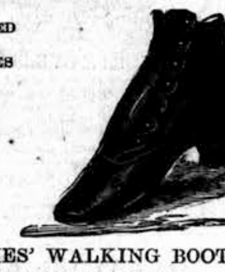


GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality,	Finest quality we can produce.
Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	25s.	35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.



LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved ...	18s. 6d.
Very superior ...	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality ...	25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes ...	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes ...	5s. 6d.
Do. with French heels ...	7s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers ...	3s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.

(Registered.)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be Crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

The Bombay Gazette

STEAM PRESS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, & FANCY PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

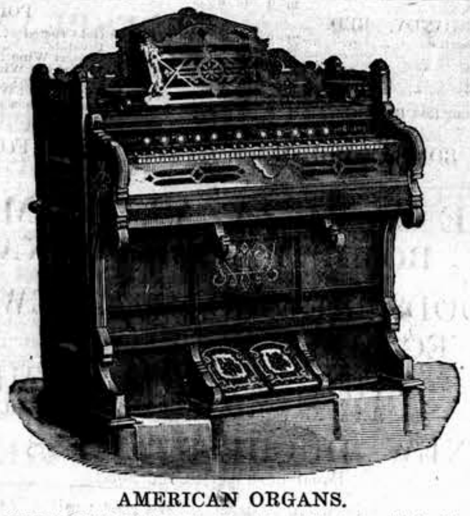
PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.



S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

AMERICAN ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN: Five Stops (with Automatic Swell) ..	Rs.	400
Do. UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE: Twelve Stops..	,,	500
Do. CHURCH MODEL BY MASON AND HAMLIN, 12 Stops, including Octave Coupler and Sub-Bass with Patent Swell ...	,,	650
Do. ORGAN BY SMITH: very handsome, 11 Stops (as illustrated above)	,,	400
Do. do. do. do. 13 Stops	,,	650
Do. do. BY ESTEY: Four Stops	,,	300
THE DISTRICT ORGAN: BY MASON AND HAMLIN: Compass, 3 Octaves and Notes ...	,,	120

HARMONIUMS.

THE CHURCH HARMONIUM:
FIVE ROWS OF VIBRATORS, WITH EIGHTEEN STOPS. Rs. 800.
(Specially made for India.)

DOUBLE DIAPASON SOLID ORGAN HARMONIUM:
14 STOPS, 2 KNEE SWELLS (A VERY POWERFUL INSTRUMENT), Rs. 550.
(The above is specially made for India, and is secured with Brass clamps at the corners.)

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves..	Rs.	100	In handsome Rose-wood, with 7 Stops ...	Rs.	300
Solid Oak, 5 Octaves..	,,	120	In Oak, 8 Stops ...	,,	300
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves...	,,	160	In handsome Walnut, 8 Stops, zinc bottom..	,,	350
Solid Oak or Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator...	,,	180	In Ebony and Gold do. do. ...	,,	450

New Detailed Catalogues free by Post.

S. ROSE & Co., 21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICH^D MATHEWS & C^o. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., London.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

J. v. Liebig TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!

We have just received a large consignment of the following :—

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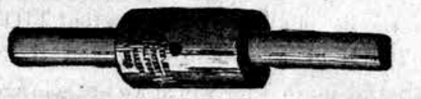

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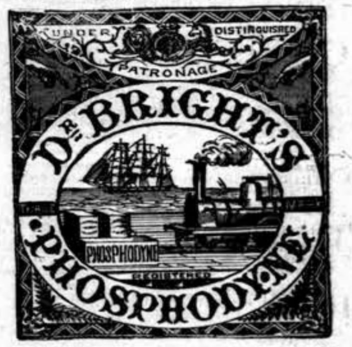

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